The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 29—WHOLE NO. 1,223. LOUISVILLE WEDNESDAY APRIL 13, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 41.

WEEKLY EDITION.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, April 4.

BILLS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

Incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego.

To continue the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad across Dakotah Territory to Yankton, and land grants for the same.

THE GEORGIA BILL

was taken up.

MR. STEWART moved to strike out Bingham's amendment.

MR. WILSON offered as amendment authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature for two years from its organization in January last, provided the clause of the State Constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extending the official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall take effect.

MR. WILSON asserted that since Lee's surrender more men had been killed in the late rebel States on account of race or color than were killed in any battle during the rebellion.

MR. SAULSBURY read from a private letter of a Georgia Republican in contradiction of newspaper reports of outrages there, and attributing them to sinister motives.

MR. HOWARD thought the interests of the country required the intervention of Federal power, to prevent Georgia from falling under the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the Union party.

MR. THURMAN asked whether the Senator meant to assert that the majority of electors of Georgia were opposed to the Radical party.

MR. HOWARD replied, that according to the best information he had, not only was he satisfied that a majority of the voters of Georgia were opposed to the so-called Radical party, but were opposed to the Government of the United States.

MR. THURMAN—Does the Senator then propose to reject the provision in the State constitution, which secures those men voteless?

MR. HOWARD did not propose to reject any such thing. He proposed to have the State Government in the hands of the loyal majority, and not in the hands of a disloyal, traitor minority.

MR. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson's as a greater stretch of power than has yet been claimed in any of the reconstructed States, as its purpose was to continue men in office for two years, not by the people, but by an act of Congress. Referring to the alleged acts in violation of the Constitution, he said the time was when the American people would have been aroused almost to frenzy by any one of these acts, now of almost daily occurrence. The apparent indifference of the country was, he thought, attributable to the fact that we were now passing through that reactionary period of quiet and tranquility which invariably succeeds any great convulsion like civil war. He would not deny that such organizations as Kuklux existed in the South, in a community where the military domineers over the people, and where negro suffrage has been put paramount to white intelligence and virtue. The wonder would be that such organizations did not exist, considering human nature. It was natural to rebel against seeming oppression. The impulses of the human heart could not be trampled on by any law. He then went on to show that, according to a decision of Senators, since the rebel States had passed into loyal hands peace and good order had been restored within all their borders. He had held as a necessary sequence, that under Democratic administration law and order did prevail there, and he persisted in the assertion in the work of restoring the former condition of things, to blot out Radicalism in the South, and allow the white people to govern as they did of old. Time retain establish a Democratic Government.

GEORGIA.

MR. SHERMAN replied at length to his colleague, whose statements he regarded as an apology for the conduct of the Georgia Senators. He expected his colleague to appear as their apologist. In answer to that attempt as an excuse for that clause he would ask his colleague for the name of one man in the State who had been deprived of his rights by the Republican party. He believed the generosity, honesty, and forbearance of the party in power in the treatment of the rebels was without parallel in human history. There were 8,000,000 of people who had attempted to overthrow the Government and best of our land, and plunged the Government into debt. Yet, after laying down their arms, no one of them had been injured in person or property. It was true that numerous acts of outrages were frequent, where loyal men had been persecuted for opinion's sake. In proof of this he referred to Governor Ferry's report upon affairs in Georgia, and from a pamphlet illustrative of cruelty toward blacks who voted for Seymour and Blair.

MR. THURMAN, by way of correction, informed his colleague that he had not sought to excuse the kuklux klan or say other, but had argued that their existence was the natural result of the condition of things in the South.

MR. HERMAN said the inference then was, that the Government had oppressed the people, which he for one denied. He would go more at length his reasons for opposing that portion of the Bingham amendment which extended the terms of State officers for two years

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Sherman yielded the floor for an executive session. The doors were closed for fifteen minutes, and at 4:50 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill passed fixing the time for election of Representatives and delegates to Congress in all States and Territories on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population not less than 20,000, and to State capitals having a population of not less than 10,000. Adopted.

MR. MAYNARD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by collision with the British steamer Bombay, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and the destruction of life, and report the same to Congress.

MR. SCHENCK suggested a modification of the resolution so as to include the information extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain but what the Oneida was in fault in the collision, but he thought the conduct of the Bombay's crew set after the collision a much graver offense.

The resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

THE 15TH AMENDMENT.

MR. JULIAN presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 16, as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into committee on the tariff bill.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the item on raw and muscovado sugars was amended to read: "On all raw or muscovado sugars, and on all other sugars not above No. 12, Dutch standard, in color, five cents per pound."

MR. SHELDON opposed an amendment, making the duties on raw sugars two and a half cents instead of two cents, supporting it in the interest of Louisiana and Texas producers.

MR. SCHENCK offered the amendment, arguing that the tariff of 1857 and the Louisiana were content before the war with a duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound, and should be continued to that rate with no more.

The amendment and a general one on all sugar items, offered by Mr. Allison, were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Kelley, Sheldon, Kerr, Maynard and Hooper.

MR. WOOD moved to limit the reduction of duty on sugar to that which is the product of countries in which involuntary servitude or human slavery does not exist. He said the Committee on Ways and Means, in framing duty, offering a premium to slave labor. Spain had been declaring she intended to abolish slavery in Cuba; but this tariff would indues her to retain it.

MR. SCHENCK commenced his reply to Mr. Wood by a "quotation from Job"—and last of all came Satan also." [Laughter.] He admitted that there was some force in the suggestion that a tariff bill should be levied with such discrimination as not to encourage slavery abroad. He was not disposed to undertake to affect the political and social condition of another country in an indirect way in reference to slavery, when they had such a hard cuffle with the Democratic party to get rid of it at home. That party had stood by slavery so manfully, so constantly, so persistently, so unscrupulously, and so long, as to be, at this point, that the country had trouble in clearing its skirts of the great crime of having got rid of it. He was not disposed to make an attempt to reform another part of the late rebel States on account of race or color than were killed in any battle during the rebellion.

MR. SAULSBURY read from a private letter of a Georgia Republican in contradiction of newspaper reports of outrages there, and attributing them to sinister motives.

MR. HOWARD thought the interests of the country required the intervention of Federal power, to prevent Georgia from falling under the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the Union party.

MR. THURMAN asked whether the Senator meant to assert that the majority of electors of Georgia were opposed to the Radical party.

MR. HOWARD replied, that according to the best information he had, not only was he satisfied that a majority of the voters of Georgia were opposed to the so-called Radical party, but were opposed to the Government of the United States.

MR. THURMAN—Does the Senator then propose to reject the provision in the State constitution, which secures those men voteless?

MR. HOWARD did not propose to reject any such thing. He proposed to have the State Government in the hands of the loyal majority, and not in the hands of a disloyal, traitor minority.

MR. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson's as a greater stretch of power than has yet been claimed in any of the reconstructed States, as its purpose was to continue men in office for two years, not by the people, but by an act of Congress. Referring to the alleged acts in violation of the Constitution, he said the time was when the American people would have been aroused almost to frenzy by any one of these acts, now of almost daily occurrence. The apparent indifference of the country was, he thought, attributable to the fact that we were now passing through that reactionary period of quiet and tranquility which invariably succeeds any great convulsion like civil war. He would not deny that such organizations as Kuklux existed in the South, in a community where the military domineers over the people, and where negro suffrage has been put paramount to white intelligence and virtue. The wonder would be that such organizations did not exist, considering human nature. It was natural to rebel against seeming oppression. The impulses of the human heart could not be trampled on by any law. He then went on to show that, according to a decision of Senators, since the rebel States had passed into loyal hands peace and good order had been restored within all their borders. He had held as a necessary sequence, that under Democratic administration law and order did prevail there, and he persisted in the assertion in the work of restoring the former condition of things, to blot out Radicalism in the South, and allow the white people to govern as they did of time retain establish a Democratic Government.

GEORGIA.

MR. SHERMAN replied at length to his colleague, whose statements he regarded as an apology for the conduct of the Georgia Senators. He expected his colleague to appear as their apologist. In answer to that attempt as an excuse for that clause he would ask his colleague for the name of one man in the State who had been deprived of his rights by the Republican party. He believed the generosity, honesty, and forbearance of the party in power in the treatment of the rebels was without parallel in human history. There were 8,000,000 of people who had attempted to overthrow the Government and best of our land, and plunged the Government into debt. Yet, after laying down their arms, no one of them had been injured in person or property. It was true that numerous acts of outrages were frequent, where loyal men had been persecuted for opinion's sake. In proof of this he referred to Governor Ferry's report upon affairs in Georgia, and from a pamphlet illustrative of cruelty toward blacks who voted for Seymour and Blair.

MR. THURMAN, by way of correction, informed his colleague that he had not sought to excuse the kuklux klan or say other, but had argued that their existence was the natural result of the condition of things in the South.

MR. HERMAN said the inference then was, that the Government had oppressed the people, which he for one denied. He would go more at length his reasons for opposing that portion of the Bingham amendment which extended the terms of State officers for two years

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Sherman yielded the floor for an executive session. The doors were closed for fifteen minutes, and at 4:50 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill passed fixing the time for election of Representatives and delegates to Congress in all States and Territories on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population not less than 20,000, and to State capitals having a population of not less than 10,000. Adopted.

MR. MAYNARD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by collision with the British steamer Bombay, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and the destruction of life, and report the same to Congress.

MR. SCHENCK suggested a modification of the resolution so as to include the information extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain but what the Oneida was in fault in the collision, but he thought the conduct of the Bombay's crew set after the collision a much graver offense.

The resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

THE 15TH AMENDMENT.

MR. JULIAN presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 16, as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into committee on the tariff bill.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the item on raw and muscovado sugars was amended to read: "On all raw or muscovado sugars, and on all other sugars not above No. 12, Dutch standard, in color, five cents per pound."

MR. SHELDON opposed an amendment, making the duties on raw sugars two and a half cents instead of two cents, supporting it in the interest of Louisiana and Texas producers.

MR. SCHENCK offered the amendment, arguing that the tariff of 1857 and the Louisiana were content before the war with a duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound, and should be continued to that rate with no more.

The amendment and a general one on all sugar items, offered by Mr. Allison, were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Kelley, Sheldon, Kerr, Maynard and Hooper.

MR. WOOD moved to limit the reduction of duty on sugar to that which is the product of countries in which involuntary servitude or human slavery does not exist. He said the Committee on Ways and Means, in framing duty, offering a premium to slave labor. Spain had been declaring she intended to abolish slavery in Cuba; but this tariff would indues her to retain it.

MR. SCHENCK commenced his reply to Mr. Wood by a "quotation from Job"—and last of all came Satan also." [Laughter.] He admitted that there was some force in the suggestion that a tariff bill should be levied with such discrimination as not to encourage slavery abroad. He was not disposed to undertake to affect the political and social condition of another country in an indirect way in reference to slavery, when they had such a hard cuffle with the Democratic party to get rid of it at home. That party had stood by slavery so manfully, so constantly, so persistently, so unscrupulously, and so long, as to be, at this point, that the country had trouble in clearing its skirts of the great crime of having got rid of it. He was not disposed to make an attempt to reform another part of the late world, indirectly through a tariff system, especially. He thought it would be well for some gentlemen to hang around Jerusalem until their anti-slavery beards were grown, before they attempted to fight in that cause.

MR. HOWARD said the gentleman from Ohio had not accepted the amendment in the spirit in which it had been offered. That gentleman's reply satisfied him [Mr. Wood] that all the friends of that gentleman and of his political friends in favor of freedom, and of the extension of suffrage, and of giving governmental favors and bounty to African race were confined exclusively to the United States for electioneering purposes. He wished it distinctly understood that he was giving members on the other side the opportunity to show whether they were really friends of the black man or not.

The vote being taken on the amendment, Mr. Wood called for the count on the negative side, remarking that he wanted to see the friends of slavery. [Laughter.]

The negatives were taken, he remarked that Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was a friend of slavery.

The amendment was rejected. Other amendments, offered by Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, and Messrs. Wilson and Ingersoll, were rejected Messrs. Sheldon and Allison's amendments were also rejected.

The committee went on to the next item of the bill, clarified sugar, 8 cents per pound.

MR. ALLISON moved to reduce it to 7½.

MR. SMITH, of Oregon, moved to reduce to 2½.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Smith, Garfield, Judd, Marshall, Logan and Burchard, and, without disposing of the clause, and with amendments still pending, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.

THE ONEIDA.

The House joint resolution directing inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer Oneida was adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill requiring Supervisors of Internal Revenue to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, was reported adversely, and the bill relative to refining the gold and silver bullion of the United States at the mint and branches favorably.

HONOR TO THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

MR. CAMERON offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts who, on the 18th of April, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the Capital, they being the first troops who responded to the first war proclamation of the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the whole subject was referred to the Military Committee.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 1:30 the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate at length against the Bingham amendment as an engine of rebel power, supported by both modalities and upon the power of Congress to enter into a state and establish a republican government.

MR. CARPENTER said the Senator from Massachusetts would find justification for his peculiar views neither in the Constitution or the laws governing the establishment of Independence, or in the sublime indefinite ness of E Pluribus Unum. This being a government of delegated powers, he held that the burden was upon the advocate of unusual power on the part of Congress to show that the authority for the exercise of such power existed. He was unable to find such authority in the Constitution, and proceeded to argue at length against the validity of the fundamental conditions imposed upon a State, quoting from previous arguments by Messrs. Drake, Edmunds and Mr. Morton against their constitutionality. He was in favor of keeping Georgia out of the Union till all the rights and liberties were established within her borders, but was free to confess that the Government could safely trust her with the right and privilege of a State, instead of declaring her admitted upon conditions which would one day be proven utterly worthless.

MR. COLE moved an executive session.

MR. POMEROY desired to have an understanding that the vote be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

MR. DRAKE objected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session, and an hour afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The bill which was up in the morning hour last Thursday in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and passed—yeas 104, nays 61.

MR. MCNEELY moved to amend the title by striking out the word "discontinuing" and submitting the word "perpetuating," so as to make it read, perpetuating the Freedmen's Bureau. Rejected.

BANKRUPTCY.

MR. POLAND, from the same Committee, made several adverse reports on bills referred to it for amendments of bankrupt, revenue, county, and pension laws. He also reported a bill to amend bankruptcy acts by providing that jurisdiction conferred on Supreme Courts of Territories and on Circuit Courts shall be regularly filed in such courts by either of the judges thereof and shall have the same appellate jurisdiction as is conferred on U. S. Circuit Courts in proceedings in District Courts. Passed.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the question being on the clause imposing a duty of three cents on unrefined sugars. Mr. Allison moved to amend by reducing it to two and a half cents.

MR. ALLISON withdrew his amendment.

MR. SCHENCK argued the necessity of a distinction between raw and refined sugars.

MR. ALLISON argued that a difference of two cents per pound between raw and refined sugars was too great. It took 125 pounds of raw sugar to make 100 pounds of refined. Two and a half cents a pound on the latter would, therefore, be equal to two cents on the former.

After further discussion by Messrs. Wood, Sheldon, Lynch, Kelly, Burchard, Judd, Paine and Sheldon, Mr. Allison renewed his amendment to reduce duty on clarified sugars to 2½ cents per pound, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 57, nays 104.

MR. SCHENCK moved a substitute for the next paragraph taxing refined sugar four cents per pound, the changes proposed being merely verbal, which was rejected.

The subsequent clauses of the bill, as to molasses, spices, &c., were passed without amendment, and the paragraph taxing grapevines of all kinds, imported in casks, 50 cents per gallon.

MR. COBURN moved an amendment, by classifying wines, $1 and $1 25 per gallon. Rejected.

The three paragraphs relating to wine were passed without amendment, the one taxing foreign brandy and other spirits $3 per gallon having been reached. Mr. Axtell moved to increase the duty to $3, and advocated an amendment in the interest of the grape growers and brandy distillers of California. The paragraph taxing cordials, &c., $2 a gallon having been reached, Mr. Coburn moved to increase the duties to $2 50.

Without action the committee rose.

ST. DOMINGO.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

MR. WOOD objected, and the House adjourned.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

in honor of the late Gen. Thomas were held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening. The galleries were densely thronged, and in the space allotted to the diplomatic corps were the foreign ministers, attaches of legations, and ladies of their respective families. The galleries opposite the Speaker's chair were occupied by marine bands. The seats on the floor were filled principally by Representatives and Senators, together with judges of the courts of the District of Columbia and officers of the army, including Gen. Sherman. Seating the Speaker's chair were President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Robeson, and Belknap, Attorney General Hoar, Postmaster General Creswell, Chief Justice Chase, and all other Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Hall was decorated over the doorway with mourning drapery and crape. Over it was a similar arrangement on the front of the gallery immediately in the rear of the Speaker's chair, with the addition of a large photograph of the deceased. The arrangements were made under the superintendence of Mr. Buxton, the Doorkeeper of the House, and General Casey, Chief Clerk of the War Office. The President was assisted by Vice President Colfax on his right and Speaker Blaine on his left. Gen. Coburn and Col. Henry Stone acted as Secretaries.

EULOGIES.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman, the Marine band played a dirge. Remarks were made by Gen. Cox, of Ohio, that he had the right to mourn the death of one whom the nation pronounced to be one of its greatest men. By common consent in his case the fact does he was regarded as a model man, both as a soldier and a citizen. His own claim to be here to-night was that he served with Gen. Thomas, on many occasions, and together and with his friendship. He passed a brief eulogium upon the character of the deceased for bravery, honesty, and patriotism.

Gen. McCook, Governor of Colorado, said the presence here to-night of not only comrades who had served with Gen. Thomas, but representatives of the people in the loyal States, who conferred upon him his rank and honors, attests the grief which possesses all hearts. After paying a tribute to the virtues of the deceased, he read and moved a series of resolutions, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That in the simple but massive greatness of his character, Thomas was dear to the interests of his country which characterized General Thomas, we recognize his likeness to him who was the "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, That his memory can never perish from the hearts of his fellow-citizens, his countrymen, and that the sad tribute we can pay to him is to thus record our love and admiration and our reverence.

Gen. Sherman said that his mind, turned back thirty years ago, when life was fresh and new. And in this connection he spoke of their intimacy while in Florida; then briefly traced the military career of his deceased comrade, concluding with the remark that his fame might be left safely in the hands of time and the shocks that ever attend the tumults of war, and to the Providence of that God who rules all things for the best.

Chief Justice Chase said that he and his associates of the Supreme Court came to join the honored President and Cabinet and Representatives, and all of their fellow-citizens, in honoring the memory of that great soldier whom the nation mourns. He also spoke of him as a private citizen possessed of singular intelligence and accuracy of information. His patriotism was profound and sincere, but not, the patriotism which lives upon the lips, without fruit.

The Orion Society then sang a dirge.

Carl Schurz was introduced, a General of the rebellion once, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of Gen. Thomas, his eulogy was written in a million of hearts before he died. The oath he had taken to defend the Republic and maintain its laws, was more potent in his patriotic heart than the voice of his mother State. From captivity he fled, and fame did not affect the glorious simplicity of his character.

General Garfield said it was his privilege to know the General from early boyhood to late years. He saw him every day in some of the most stirring scenes of his life. He called attention to the great gift the character of Thomas left to the country. Among the conformist was the patriotism of the deceased. Born in Virginia, loving his native State as we all love our own, he heard full of its traditions and where all he loved was centered, and yet when the day of trial came he never needed to make a choice. He was on the right side. There was no doubting Thomas. The country need not show its wounds before he believed, but when the call was made against the country's liberties, he took sides with the republic against all enemies. General Garfield also alluded to the private character of the deceased.

After music by the marine band, General Warner, of the United States Senate, bore testimony, from personal observation, to the character of General Thomas for justice, patriotism and unerring integrity. While great as a soldier, he was wise and good as a citizen, with a soul tender and affectionate. He was loyally submissive to those above him.

General Slocum, of the House of Representatives, was the next speaker. He said twenty years ago General Thomas was his instructor at West Point, and was his commander in the field during a portion of the late war. When Lee, Jackson, and others joined their fortunes with the South, and when the Union seemed in danger, General Thomas was asked where he was going. He replied, "I am going to stay where I am." It was fortunate he did so, for the services he rendered, but more for the glory and honor he reflected on the country. He was a model American soldier and gentleman.

Gen. Stoughton, of the House of Representatives, said Gen. Thomas inspired the country with confidence and hope. He was daring and determined without being rash; brave without being reckless of the lives of his soldiers; dignified without being arrogant; a rigid disciplinarian but eminently just. was mindful of his own honor but free from jealousy and rivalry. These were so blended that the force and completeness of his character impressed those around him with reverence and awe.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. Cox said that putting the resolutions to a vote was a mere matter of form, but it might be nevertheless satisfactory to take the question, and he therefore asked it, when the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Garfield it was resolved that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

The Orion Society sang a dirge and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House, when the assembly separated.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

was considered during the morning hour in committee of the whole. Amendments from the Appropriation Committee were adopted, appropriating $100,000 to the fund for sick and disabled seamen; omitting the appropriation of $10,000 for the Sandusky customhouse; increasing that for the New York postoffice from $400,000 to $800,000, that for the Boston postoffice from $300,000 to $380,000, and that for the branch mint at San Francisco from $100,000 to $150,000; giving the Delaware Indians $26,000 for stock stolen from them by whites; $50,000 for contingencies of the army; $50,000 for army recruiting service; $50,000 for continuing the work on the marine hospital at Chicago. Various other amendments were adopted, involving an aggregate increase of $829,000. The bill then came before the Senate.

At 4:25 the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

On motion of MR. STEVENSON, the Secretary of War was asked for information as to the condition of the works on the Louisville and Portland canal.

DISABILITIES.

MR. MCCREARY, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill removing the disabilities from F. E. Shober, Congressman elect from the Sixth district of North Carolina, and permitting him to be sworn, which passed.

PENSIONS.—GEN. HOWARD.

MR. WOOD, rising to a personal explanation, had read a letter from Gen. Howard complaining of a remark of his that the General had gone over from the Freedmen's Bureau, and challenging an investigation. He charged that Howard had been guilty of dereliction of duty on the following points:

First—That he had failed to make requisitions made for and the receipts of the Bureau more than $800,000 improperly and wrongfully paid for the Howard University, hospital and land.

Second—That portions of land alleged to have been bought for the Howard University and Universalty funds were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third—That the bonds issued in aid of the First Congregational church in the city of Washington were taken for a portion of this land, have not been redeemed or paid, nor returned to his office according to law.

Fourth—That the University building and Hospital were built of patent brick furnished by the Alsop Manufacturing Company, of which General Howard, Chas. Howard, Gen. E. L. Whittlesy and E. W. Alvord, all at one time connected to the bureau, were interested as stockholders.

Fifth—That the specifications for the construction of these buildings provided the material used in their erection should be taken from brick made by this company, thus preventing competition and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

Sixth—That the bricks so made were costly and nearly worthless, parts of the building having fallen down in consequence and other parts having been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of $13,000.

Seventh—That by his consent and with his knowledge lumber belonging to the Government was used by this company and also appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes.

Eighth—That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the bureau for the privilege of headquarters.

Ninth—That he draws three salaries, viz: One as Brigadier General in the United States army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and the third as the head of Howard University.

Tenth—That he has sought from the funds of the bureau over forty thousand dollars for the construction of the First Presbyterian church in the city of Washington, the bonds for which he has neither returned in accounts as cash on hand or sent South for the purposes of the Bureau.

Eleventh—He has advanced a large sum from the funds of the Bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which he returned to Tennessee to help the Freedmen's schools in that State.

Twelfth—That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in the city of Washington, set by the Bureau to be transferred to the Freedmen's school in North Carolina, the officer taking money appropriated for the school, thus perpetrating fraud both upon the Government and the freedmen.

Thirteenth—That he was interested in the purchase of a farm, about 1,000 acres, near the Lunatic Asylum in this county, for which public funds and other property of the Government were used. Buildings were erected thereon, the labor of lumber and other Government, and then let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that he and his brother Charles Howard were engaged in the real estate transaction as a private pecuniary speculation.

Fourteenth—That he has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau with extravagance and negligence, and in the interests of himself and family and friends.

Fifteenth—He is in favor of a ring known as the Freedmen's Bureau Ring, with connections and influences with the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company, North and South and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice has been to devote the official authority and power of the bureau to personal and political profit.

In conclusion, Mr. Wood offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to examine and report whether Gen. Howard has managed the funds entrusted to him as Commissioner with integrity, and whether all moneys and property received by the bureau has not been diverted to other purposes than those directed by law, with power to send for persons and papers.

MR. DAWES remarked that after the statement made by the gentleman from New York he thought the matter should be referred to a committee for investigation, and moved a resolution for that purpose.

MR. PETERS hoped there would be no objection to that. he [Mr. Peters] was also proud of the name of General Howard he hoped those charges, in which there was no truth whatever, would be fully investigated.

MR. DAWES said that when he made the motion he was animated by the same motive expressed by the gentleman from Maine. He had the full confidence of the integrity of General Howard, and thought it due to him and the country that such statements made by a member of the House should be fully investigated. The gentleman [Wood] in presenting the charges against General Howard made himself responsible for them. He trusted an investigation would be made, and if General Howard was guilty the House would deal properly with him; but if the gentleman from New York had followed his usual habit, brought down the shocks that ever attend the tumults of war, and to the Providence of that God who rules all things for the best.

Chief Justice Chase said that he and his associates of the Supreme Court came to join the honored President and Cabinet and Representatives, and all of their fellow-citizens, in honoring the memory of that great soldier whom the nation mourns. He also spoke of him as a private citizen possessed of singular intelligence and accuracy of information. His patriotism was profound and sincere, but not, the patriotism which lives upon the lips, without fruit.

The Orion Society then sang a dirge.

Carl Schurz was introduced, a General of the rebellion once, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of Gen. Thomas, his eulogy was written in a million of hearts before he died. The oath he had taken to defend the Republic and maintain its laws, was more potent in his patriotic heart than the voice of his mother State. From captivity he fled, and fame did not affect the glorious simplicity of his character.

General Garfield said it was his privilege to know the General from early boyhood to late years. He saw him every day in some of the most stirring scenes of his life. He called attention to the great gift the character of Thomas left to the country. Among the conformist was the patriotism of the deceased. Born in Virginia, loving his native State as we all love our own, he heard full of its traditions and where all he loved was centered, and yet when the day of trial came he never needed to make a choice. He was on the right side. There was no doubting Thomas. The country need not show its wounds before he believed, but when the call was made against the country's liberties, he took sides with the republic against all enemies. General Garfield also alluded to the private character of the deceased.

After music by the marine band, General Warner, of the United States Senate, bore testimony, from personal observation, to the character of General Thomas for justice, patriotism and unerring integrity. While great as a soldier, he was wise and good as a citizen, with a soul tender and affectionate. He was loyally submissive to those above him.

General Slocum, of the House of Representatives, was the next speaker. He said twenty years ago General Thomas was his instructor at West Point, and was his commander in the field during a portion of the late war. When Lee, Jackson, and others joined their fortunes with the South, and when the Union seemed in danger, General Thomas was asked where he was going. He replied, "I am going to stay where I am." It was fortunate he did so, for the services he rendered, but more for the glory and honor he reflected on the country. He was a model American soldier and gentleman.

Gen. Stoughton, of the House of Representatives, said Gen. Thomas inspired the country with confidence and hope. He was daring and determined without being rash; brave without being reckless of the lives of his soldiers; dignified without being arrogant; a rigid disciplinarian but eminently just. was mindful of his own honor but free from jealousy and rivalry. These were so blended that the force and completeness of his character impressed those around him with reverence and awe.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. Cox said that putting the resolutions to a vote was a mere matter of form, but it might be nevertheless satisfactory to take the question, and he therefore asked it, when the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Garfield it was resolved that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

The Orion Society sang a dirge and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House, when the assembly separated.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

was considered during the morning hour in committee of the whole. Amendments from the Appropriation Committee were adopted, appropriating $100,000 to the fund for sick and disabled seamen; omitting the appropriation of $10,000 for the Sandusky customhouse; increasing that for the New York postoffice from $400,000 to $800,000, that for the Boston postoffice from $300,000 to $380,000, and that for the branch mint at San Francisco from $100,000 to $150,000; giving the Delaware Indians $26,000 for stock stolen from them by whites; $50,000 for contingencies of the army; $50,000 for army recruiting service; $50,000 for continuing the work on the marine hospital at Chicago. Various other amendments were adopted, involving an aggregate increase of $829,000. The bill then came before the Senate.

At 4:25 the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

On motion of MR. STEVENSON, the Secretary of War was asked for information as to the condition of the works on the Louisville and Portland canal.

DISABILITIES.

MR. MCCREARY, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill removing the disabilities from F. E. Shober, Congressman elect from the Sixth district of North Carolina, and permitting him to be sworn, which passed.

PENSIONS.—GEN. HOWARD.

MR. WOOD, rising to a personal explanation, had read a letter from Gen. Howard complaining of a remark of his that the General had gone over from the Freedmen's Bureau, and challenging an investigation. He charged that Howard had been guilty of dereliction of duty on the following points:

First—That he had failed to make requisitions made for and the receipts of the Bureau more than $800,000 improperly and wrongfully paid for the Howard University, hospital and land.

Second—That portions of land alleged to have been bought for the Howard University and Universalty funds were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third—That the bonds issued in aid of the First Congregational church in the city of Washington were taken for a portion of this land, have not been redeemed or paid, nor returned to his office according to law.

Fourth—That the University building and Hospital were built of patent brick furnished by the Alsop Manufacturing Company, of which General Howard, Chas. Howard, Gen. E. L. Whittlesy and E. W. Alvord, all at one time connected to the bureau, were interested as stockholders.

Fifth—That the specifications for the construction of these buildings provided the material used in their erection should be taken from brick made by this company, thus preventing competition and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

Sixth—That the bricks so made were costly and nearly worthless, parts of the building having fallen down in consequence and other parts having been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of $13,000.

Seventh—That by his consent and with his knowledge lumber belonging to the Government was used by this company and also appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes.

Eighth—That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the bureau for the privilege of headquarters.

Ninth—That he draws three salaries, viz: One as Brigadier General in the United States army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and the third as the head of Howard University.

Tenth—That he has sought from the funds of the bureau over forty thousand dollars for the construction of the First Presbyterian church in the city of Washington, the bonds for which he has neither returned in accounts as cash on hand or sent South for the purposes of the Bureau.

Eleventh—He has advanced a large sum from the funds of the Bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which he returned to Tennessee to help the Freedmen's schools in that State.

Twelfth—That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in the city of Washington, set by the Bureau to be transferred to the Freedmen's school in North Carolina, the officer taking money appropriated for the school, thus perpetrating fraud both upon the Government and the freedmen.

Thirteenth—That he was interested in the purchase of a farm, about 1,000 acres, near the Lunatic Asylum in this county, for which public funds and other property of the Government were used. Buildings were erected thereon, the labor of lumber and other Government, and then let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that he and his brother Charles Howard were engaged in the real estate transaction as a private pecuniary speculation.

Fourteenth—That he has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau with extravagance and negligence, and in the interests of himself and family and friends.

Fifteenth—He is in favor of a ring known as the Freedmen's Bureau Ring, with connections and influences with the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company, North and South and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice has been to devote the official authority and power of the bureau to personal and political profit.

In conclusion, Mr. Wood offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to examine and report whether Gen. Howard has managed the funds entrusted to him as Commissioner with integrity, and whether all moneys and property received by the bureau has not been diverted to other purposes than those directed by law, with power to send for persons and papers.

MR. DAWES remarked that after the statement made by the gentleman from New York he thought the matter should be referred to a committee for investigation, and moved a resolution for that purpose.

MR. PETERS hoped there would be no objection to that. he [Mr. Peters] was also proud of the name of General Howard he hoped those charges, in which there was no truth whatever, would be fully investigated.

MR. DAWES said that when he made the motion he was animated by the same motive expressed by the gentleman from Maine. He had the full confidence of the integrity of General Howard, and thought it due to him and the country that such statements made by a member of the House should be fully investigated. The gentleman [Wood] in presenting the charges against General Howard made himself responsible for them. He trusted an investigation would be made, and if General Howard was guilty the House would deal properly with him; but if the gentleman from New York had followed his usual habit, brought down the shocks that ever attend the tumults of war, and to the Providence of that God who rules all things for the best.

Chief Justice Chase said that he and his associates of the Supreme Court came to join the honored President and Cabinet and Representatives, and all of their fellow-citizens, in honoring the memory of that great soldier whom the nation mourns. He also spoke of him as a private citizen possessed of singular intelligence and accuracy of information. His patriotism was profound and sincere, but not, the patriotism which lives upon the lips, without fruit.

The Orion Society then sang a dirge.

Carl Schurz was introduced, a General of the rebellion once, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of Gen

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.
A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five in one copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.
A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents; 65 cents to the carrier. To local agents, three cents per copy.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 25

ADVERTISING.

A limited number of advertisements in the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL will be received at 25 cents per line for each insertion. No abatement for length of time, and no advertisement for less than one dollar.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for offices will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

Governor SEITZER drew it a little mild. His observation that "FORNEY is a shooting man" was eminently discreet. So was the rest of his evidence before the committee, as detailed in our Washington special of yesterday. All in all, SEITZER came off rather better than had been expected.

GOLDWIN SMITH, the whilom pet of the Radicals, who fell from grace two or three years ago, has again gone back upon his quondam friends. He wants Gen. LEE to memorialize the yeomanry of Albion to immigrate to the Old Dominion. The wit of the SMITHS has not, it will be observed, degenerated since the days of SYDNEY.

The progress of the McFARLAND [illegible] grows in the public interest [illegible] that by our special N[illegible] York correspondent, [illegible] so much attention in Louisville as in New York. Quaky [illegible] sympathies with the latter is a strong underlying hope [illegible] will be dealt out to the as[illegible]

[illegible]rk Tribune takes occasion [illegible] parison between the com[illegible]City "TERRIER, the Confeder[illegible] and the "horrors endured by [illegible] at Andersonville." The [illegible] to add a line or two [illegible]AHAND to make its antithesis [illegible]ing and complete," Confederate [illegible] palpable hit.

The New York Times informs its friends [illegible] is daily circulation and sales have [illegible] at no time during the past year [illegible]ater than they are at this moment. [illegible]ually such statements mean little or [illegible]othing; but in this case there is reason to credit the fact as represented. Certainly, at no time during the year gone by, has the Times been a more readable journal.

The Radical papers generally look askant at the honors paid to Gen. LEE in the far South, where he is sojourning for the benefit of his health. No one need wonder at this; but it is a little small. LEE is highly considered everywhere and has done nothing to sacrifice the good opinion of any one. The honors are therefore matters of scorn. Indeed are the petty spleen and awry glances of the Radicals.

The New York Tribune says "General BUTLER thinks he objected to Capt. COXEN'S admission as a member purely on moral grounds, and would have objected just the same had Capt. C. been a Republican." It is absurd to suppose that a man who has been guilty of every crime, from petit larceny to murder in the first degree, could think anything of the sort. BUTLER would not admit an archangel to a seat in Congress if the Radical party would thereby lose a single vote.

A letter from Mr. JOHN SLIDELL, received by a friend in this city, says "it is now believed that the intended wife of the Prince Imperial is to be the Princess MARIA CLOTILDE, of Saxe Weimar, and daughter of the Emperor of Austria[illegible] has had it. The little Princess MARIA is pretty and rich, and a grand-daughter of KARL AUGUST, and consequently a great grand-daughter of the famous Duchess AMALIA. It is good stock and NAPOLEON knows what he is about."

The returns from Connecticut very much disappoint the Republicans, [illegible]ected better things of the Fif[illegible]endment. Connecticut is a [illegible]and the negro vote was count[illegible]re it. But English is elected, [illegible] yet perfectly certain that the [illegible]ure also may not be Democratic. [illegible] was this accomplished? Did the [illegible]acks split upon the Republican ticket, or did the Fifteenth amendment disgust a sufficient number of Republicans to outweigh the negro vote and turn the scale?

About a week ago our Washington correspondent named Judge CARY, of Nashville, as among those who were said to have furnished the reconstructionists at Washington with false reports touching the condition of affairs in Tennessee. This has brought the Nashville Banner out in a contradiction, the concluding sentence of which evinces the presence of a very high order of legal talent somewhere in the neighborhood. "We are authorized and directed by Judge CARY," says the Banner, "to say that he has written no letter to any person or persons, or body of persons in Washington or elsewhere, on the subject of the proposed reconstruction of Tennessee, nor written, signed, or authorized any person to write or sign for him, any letter, petition, memorial or other paper on the subject; that he has not been to Washington, personally, or had any communication, secret or otherwise, by any means whatever, with any person, persons or body of persons there, on the subject, and any statement to the contrary, by whomsoever made or from whatever quarter they may come, he requests us, in his name and behalf, to pronounce unfounded and false." Such being the real facts of the case, we'll consider the matter settled.

The New York Times has an article upon the admission of Gen. AMES into the Senate, which seems to us to misstate, it the writer does not misconceive, the objections which were raised against the proposed injustice to the people of Mississippi. The question of residence was not the main question; but the question of mode by which Gen. AMES secured his election. He was not a citizen of Mississippi. He was an army officer commanding there, and he commanded so as to coerce the election of a Legislature pledged to support his pretensions. The people of Mississippi were not consulted. Bayonets did the business. If the people had any volition in the matter it would have been different. But they had none. A fraud was put upon them; and, whilst nonresidence was an objection, the use of force is infinitely more objectionable. AMES is no carpet-bagger. He was not an irresponsible adventurer. He was an official sent to Mississippi on a bad errand, but born to do his duty in that. He violated every principle of soldierly honor, as it is pursued by the highest military standard, and sacrificed his character as a just and conscientious man. A gross wrong was perpetrated when he was let into Congress.

Garters with monogram clasps are worn by the pretty girls. They are a novelty yet, but we hope to see them.

In the Senate.

In Monday's debate upon the Georgia bill, Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, declared that the interests of the country required the intervention of Federal power to prevent Georgia from passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the Union party. Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, asked whether the Senator meant to assert that the majority of electors of Georgia were opposed to the Radical party? Mr. HOWARD replied that, according to the best information he had, he was not only satisfied that a majority of the voters of Georgia were opposed to the so-called Radical party, but were opposed to the Government of the United States. "Then," said Judge THURMAN, "does the Senator propose to reject the provision in the State constitution which makes these men voters?" Mr. HOWARD said he did not propose to reject any such thing. He proposed to have the State government in the hands of the loyal majority, and not in the hands of a disloyal, traitor minority, and when he said so, he gave the country the sum of the Radical argument in favor of Federal intervention. The Radicals assume that all who are not Radicals are traitors; this is an assumption that any party might make at any time, and carry it out if it should have the power. It may safely be said that there is no more party feeling now in existence at the South than is usually to be found when the people are divided, as they must always be, upon vital questions of public policy. The people of the South feel deeply, but they have not given way to their feelings. In spite of the treachery of the Republican leaders, in spite of the insolence of the Radical press; in spite of the wholesale proscription to which they have been subjected, in spite of the fickleness, vacillation and rudeness by which their reconstruction has been marked, they have maintained a most dignified, patient and forbearing demeanor. The shameless confession of Senator HOWARD ought to disgrace him in the eyes of the American people. It would disgrace him if it were private, and it is enunciation of the [illegible]e not an exact traitors who [illegible]adical idea. All are not Radicals; and in order [illegible]ppose this unpatriotic assumption perjury is joined to effrontery and an imaginary state of strife and bloodshed. The sole object in view is the creation of a Radical majority. If matters not who suffers, this purpose is to be accomplished, and, until the Northern people waken up to the degradation in which they are allowing the whole country to be involved by these wretched charlatans, we shall have no peace. The Radical leaders do not intend to give us peace short of their ascendancy, and that can only be perpetuated by a change in the form and spirit of our system. Already they have altered many of the best features. But they are daily hammering away at those which remain. The people are indolent and indifferent, and in the end may lose their freedom in fact, as they have already lost its practical safeguards. If they do they will deserve their fate. They have not only received abundant warning but overwhelming proof of that which lies before them.

☞ Some brute has been getting up a quantity of figures to show that woman is a more extravagant animal than man, by at least two millions of dollars per annum. Here are his estimates:

POOR MAN.		LOVELY WOMAN.	
Cigars	$1,297,556 97	Ribbons	$7,154,779 58
Brandy	1,451,782 80	Chignons	5,561,993 01
Playing cards	5,182 20	Fancy fans	71,820 25
Liquors	104,364 00	Chignon hair	139,600 00
Pistol oil	10,310 00	Beads	96,818 50
Billiard chalk	309 50	Lily white	69,038 00
Total	$6,469,609 09	Total	$8,879,536 25

If to man's $6,469,609 09 you will add the amount he sinks on those playing cards, to say nothing about keno, and the funeral expenses which follow the use of so much brandy, wine, liquors and fusil oil, you will find that he squanders more in one year than woman does in ten.

☞ Evidence accumulates that we are to have no general amnesty. Referring to the report that the thing had been discussed and agreed upon at a Cabinet meeting one day last week, the Washington special of the New York Evening Post says: "There is the best authority for saying that that question was not even alluded to at the meeting, and it is well known that not only President GRANT but nearly every member of the Cabinet is opposed to granting universal amnesty at the present time, and that the administration will not commit itself to such a measure until it appears evident that the people at large desire it."

☞ The many friends of OLE BULL will be mortified to hear that "Professor J. JAY WATSON" is writing the life of the great violinist. OLE BULL is, of course, powerless to prevent the outrage. It may not be amiss to mention, in this connection, that a young man from Rochester, New York, has recently been driven by a sad domestic affliction into the editorship of a Radical paper in Mississippi. That affliction is supposed to have been the fact that his father writes his name "E. PESHINE SMITH."

☞ A gentleman writes us from an adjoining State: "I am a miserable man. My only son is not quite eight years of age, and yet he not only swears and chews tobacco, but he persists in parting his hair in the middle and in declaring that his mother has a better right to the ballot than I have. Tell me, for heaven's sake, what *shall* I do with him?" Here is a man who could pay the funeral expenses of an eight-year-old boy without feeling it, and yet he asks us that question!

☞ FORNEY is fighting his very best, in the Washington Chronicle, against the effort that is being made to displace GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary of the United States Senate. We had never supposed that the Secretary deserved any severer punishment than a mere kicking out of office, but since FORNEY so zealously defends him we are convinced that he ought to be hanged.

☞ The Boston Advertiser, writing of "Wit and Humor," doubts "whether it is possible to be always witty," and adds "The COURIER-JOURNAL, which is perhaps the wittiest newspaper in America, very often gets off some by no means witty, but rather stupid, paragraphs." That is true; but we entreat our Boston contemporary to believe that whenever our paragraphs are stupid they have a design in them.

☞ Taking advantage of a remark which appeared in these columns not long since, one of the Radical papers of Cincinnati charges us with a desire to blow Congress up with nitro-glycerine. This charge is cowardly in the extreme, for our contemporary very well knows that it is a charge which we have neither the power nor the inclination to disprove. Therefore, the comparison must stand.

☞ A correspondent asks if it be true that several of the female-suffrage shriekers have married into the same family. It is more than true; for, without a single exception, we believe, they have all married into the Damphoot family.

☞ The Chicago Post says: "The Cardiff Giant got six votes for Senator in Grundy county, Iowa." These six votes were simply the result of the old Radical habit of voting for everything that is known to be a fraud.

☞ The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM said, in his sermon last Sunday, that "our President is not infallible." We have long suspected this weakness on the part of the President, but we never dreamed that anybody else did.

☞ It is said that the New York Tribune has had an obituary of BROWNLOW in type for more than two years. It is a shame that the Tribune is forced to keep its type standing idle so long.

☞ An Arkansas correspondent asks: "Is THEODORE TILTON a man or a woman?" Some say he is, though nobody really knows whether she is or not.

Ben Butler's Organ.

BEN BUTLER wants an organ. In spite of his superiority to newspapers, he finds it necessary to appeal to the end of the press, and, as no newspaper in existence could afford to disgrace itself by becoming his representative, he proposes to set up a paper of his own. This indicates a degree of verdancy which we had not suspected, and proves that very shrewd men can be very weak and silly. What BUTLER'S chances of pillage are, and how much he can count on annually from the pickings and stealings, we do not know; perhaps a hundred thousand dollars. If it will gratify him to sink this in the vanity of an organ, just as a gambler would scatter his plunder upon the vanity of a fine mistress and a fine stable, why, that is his whim and his lookout. But it can be nothing else. It will cost at least one hundred thousand dollars a year to keep even a fourth-rate daily newspaper afloat; but, thus supported, a newspaper would be worthless if it were first class. The power and influence of the press consist solely in its freedom from unworthy motives, its superiority to party and personal patronage. A newspaper which supports itself, and asks nothing as a matter of favor, which is known to be disinterested because it is known to be above the need of corruption, is in a position to give a party the most powerful support, and just as it is able, conscientious, and reliable will it be a power both in the party which it supports and in the party which it does not support—a veritable power in the land. But whenever a newspaper becomes a stipendiary upon its party, and still more the creature of individual subsidy, it sinks down into the condition of a mere vehicle of falsehood, corruption, and puffery, kicked about by the [illegible] who victimize its necessi[illegible] little men ed alike by impar[illegible]ce, and distrusted people at la[illegible]al observers among the [illegible] has power. A paper of this kind [illegible]r to strengthen no cause what[illegible] It is simply contemptible. What little it does is evil; and besides it is a disgrace to the press with which it claims an association, and an insult to the intelligence to which it pretends to address itself. This much may be said of the hired organ of a good party or a good man. But—with such an opinion of a political hanger-on under the best auspices—what should be said of the proposed hanger-on of BEN BUTLER? Take the meanest of all the party organs that ever existed, multiply its corruptions by those of the meanest of all the personal organs that ever existed, [illegible] and [illegible] an organ combining these multiplied ingredients will [illegible] those that belong to its own special corruption, observe it distorted and duplicated by the reflection of all the silver spoons BEN BUTLER ever stole, and you will have a tolerably good notion of this crooked, distorted, and absurd enterprise.

A Blow at Loyalty.

The "border-raid bill" in the Pennsylvania Legislature has been killed. This bill was intended to indemnify "loyal citizens" living in the border counties for losses, real and imaginary, which they claimed to have sustained during Gen. LEE'S invasion of the State. Here are specimens of the claims, taken from the files of the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg:

Charles Seltzer, McConnellsburg:

Seven cows, black cattle	$ 35 05
One ham, 18 pounds, at 15 cents	2 70
One shoulder, 14 pounds, 12½ cents	1 70
Suffering in consequence of my family	70 00
180 days service for horse improperly pressed in the United States service, at 50 cents per day	90 00
For loss on said horse by reason of being broken down	75 00
Oats destroyed	10 00
Two blankets taken by rebels	
	$247 00

Sufferer in said township:

Half barrel of mackerel	$ 10 50
Sundries	20 00
Pay	3 50

Henry Bear, Franklin county:

Two hams, about 16 pounds each	$ 3 20
Soap, sugar, butter, and mackerel	3 20
Use of horse eight days	3 20

And thus the border county loyalty continued to pile up its losses until the grand total amounted to a million or two of dollars. But, in this case, devotion to the Union went for nothing, and none of the losses were allowed. But it is said that the claimants are not satisfied with the result. Mr. SELTZER still weeps for the loss of his black cloth clothes and his ham and his shoulder; Mr. BEAR yet mourns for his lost soap and apple butter; and, since the bark which held his hat and his barrel of mackerel went down, the AYR township sufferer has never smiled again. And so they will appeal to Congress for that justice which is denied them at home.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican publishes a proclamation from Gov. ALCORN, appointing the 23d day of the present month as "a day of oblating to the Lord throughout all our borders," and thus takes issue with its author upon one of the propositions contained therein:

> We are an unfortunate individual. We try to look at things through the same spectacles that the Governor looks through, but we can't, for the life of us, see things as he sees them. He says "GOD in his wrath has been smiting the State of Mississippi." We think GOD has been kind and merciful to us. He has blessed us with abundant harvests, health and strength, sunshine and showers, and every other temporal blessing that is in the gift of heaven, and not in the forces of nature. The "wrath" that has "been sore against the State of Mississippi" is not the wrath of GOD, but the wrath of those who now control the Government of the United States. GOD has nothing to do with constituting the actions of our rulers. As well might the Governor say that the wrath of GOD was against a man who had been robbed of his money by a thief. GOD does not control the actions of men. He allows them to steal, commit murder, adultery, and all other species of crime, and only punishes them after death. The Governor says, "the government of our beloved State is once more that of the free choice of her citizens." This we deny in toto. Our present State government is not the free choice of our citizens. It is a government *thrust upon us by Federal bayonets*. We are willing to join in oblations to God for such blessings as He has bestowed upon us; but we have too much reverence for His sacred name to confound His actions with those of our temporal rulers.

We hardly know which of the churches claim this doctrine as orthodox, or which of them discard it as heterodox; we only know that the true Mississippian who does not accept it as a part of his religion must have a very unworthy opinion of the wisdom, the justice and the mercy of the Supreme Being whom he worships.

Bad as it Stands.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following:

> The Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL says that the people who applaud General SHERIDAN for the Piegan massacre have no right to complain that Captain EYRE, of the Boadicea, was not sufficiently punished for sinking the Oneida. Now that latter particulars have corrected the misstatements that got abroad as to the affair, will the COURIER-JOURNAL relax its hostility to General SHERIDAN enough to allow it to withdraw this comparison?.

We have no assurance that these later particulars are not themselves far grosser misstatements than the report they profess to correct. BAKER'S statement amounts to nothing. He confesses himself that he slaughtered fifty-two women and children out of the one hundred and seventy-three cases of small-pox he found in the Piegan camp, and the man who would massacre even that number of helpless human beings is not to be believed in anything he may say. We certainly do not believe this report of his, in which his sole object is to shield SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and himself from popular condemnation. Therefore, the comparison must stand.

☞ One of the Washington papers, having indiscreetly spoken of REVELS as "a public functionary," it is said that the fiery, untamed Mississippian immediately sent the editor a note demanding an apology, and that when the messenger returned with an explanation, he found REVELS with four navy repeaters buckled around him and a couple of Arkansas toothpicks sticking out of the tops of his boots, and swearing that he would "show the —— Yankee scoundrel that he couldn't blackguard a Southern gentleman with impunity."

☞ The New York Herald speaks of certain "broad, statesmanlike, and patriotic views of the President." And it does it so seriously, too, that if you didn't *know* the thing is a joke, you couldn't tell for the life of you what the Herald is driving at.

☞ A New York paper nominates HORACE GREELEY for Governor. Thus we have another effort of the anti-agriculturists of the State to choke Mr. GREELEY off before he gets done telling what he knows about farming.

The Political Situation.

No reasonable man of either party can be offended if he finds the proceedings of the Radical leaders in Congress stigmatized as intolerably insolent and corrupt. The course of the faction which rules the Republican organization by the sheer force of muscle, persistence and effrontery ought to be sufficiently odious, for it is sufficiently obvious, to consign the whole body to the distrust of those of the people who have no interest to carry out in supporting the demands of a huddle of pretentious party managers. The demands are as unworthy as the managers themselves, and both are thoroughly vicious.

The debate upon the Georgia bill brings out with special clearness of outline all the bad characteristics of this race of men and measures. But behind the Georgia bill a bill for the reconstruction of Tennessee lies in concealment, and no sooner is the Fifteenth amendment proclaimed than we are informed that a great pressure is being made to induce the President to hold back his meditated recommendation of general amnesty. The movement will succeed, we take it, and, having thus secured a suspension, the Radicals will hope to "progress" fast enough to arrest all further acts of a liberal description. All this is to be done under cover first of one plea and then of another of necessity.

We are told that at least two hundred and fifty thousand persons are proscribed by the Fourteenth amendment. These, it will be remembered, embrace the [illegible] part of the trained talent [illegible] but they do not [illegible]t of the South; sands of [illegible] include the many thousands of the masses who have been indirectly disfranchised by act of Congress, operating through the various Radical State governments that have been set up under military jurisdiction. The latter class will reach at least a million more. Thus in all we have an aggregate of twelve hundred and fifty thousand American citizens, born to freedom, bred to freedom, used to freedom—two hundred and fifty thousand of whom are professional men and a million of whom are, as a rule, industrious farmers and mechanics—all obeying the laws of the land and paying their portion of the taxes levied to support the Government, who are not only denied their share in public affairs, but subjected to the restriction of martial law, or its twin brother, Radical law, and exposed to the uncertain and wavering domination first of an unscrupulous partisan Congress, next of a careless or corrupt military supervision and finally of an agrarian and irresponsible local tyranny, based upon ignorance and passion and held up by outside pressure that moves in a circle but never ceases to move.

To say that this is intamous is to describe it for what it is but also to weaken the force of the argument by an idle epithet. To say that it is needless is to appeal at once to the self-interest of the Northern people. What have they to gain by it?

Mr. HOWARD tells us that he believes a majority of the people of Georgia are inimical to the "Union party" and to the "Government of the United States." What does he mean by the "Union party?" The Radical party, to which he refers, is a disunion party. It has kept the Union asunder five years after the war, having contributed its part originally to the producing of the war itself, and there is no knowing how long it will continue to keep the Union asunder, or whether it will ever restore it. It might have restored it five years ago, four years ago, three years ago, two years ago, or NOW. But it did not, and it does not, and it will not. Its excuse to-day is exactly the same which it offered yesterday, and the day before yesterday, and the day before that, last year and all the years gone by, and which it will continue to offer, if the excuse is accepted by the people, during all the years that stretch out before us—like the ever-receding horizon. The excuse at the start was founded in falsehood. At the start it addressed itself only to the passion of the times. Bad seed in its nature and in its source, and planted in a sterile soil, its sole fruitage has been crop after crop of thistles that will run back into the original seed, producing nothing new, and though producing plentifully, rather degenerating in kind. We allude, of course, to the reedy cant about "rebels" and "traitors" and "outrages." We heard it in 1865; we heard it in 1866; we heard it in 1867; we heard it in 1868; we heard it in 1869; we hear it in 1870. It forms the Radical stock in trade; and though it grows weaker and weaker in point of invention, and is less and less susceptible of perjured contrivance, yet it is still offered as a plea for violations of law and as apology for delay in the restoration of a Union the Radical leaders do not mean to restore. They are disunion leaders. Their party is a disunion party.

But Mr. HOWARD says that, such as it is, the people of Georgia hate it. Well, why should they not hate it? It has given them abundant cause to hate it, and they ought to hate it. It has deceived them, persecuted them, maligned them. In all its dealings with them, as with their neighbors of the other Southern States, it has acted treacherously and insolently. It has been consistent only in its perfidy, which has embraced a multitude of grievous exactions and petty meannesses. That the people of Georgia should hate this "Union party"—this wretched strumpet that has stolen the livery of the nation to serve the lust of the most despicable gang of plunderers that ever cursed a country—comes in the way of human nature. Mr. HOWARD is right. The people of Georgia, the people of the whole South, hate him and his confederates with a holy hate, with the hate of people who are cruelly oppressed; with the hate of people who are coarsely insulted; with the hate of people who have been subjected for five long weary years to the cant and hypocrisy of mock heroes and sham patriots; to the spoliation of official brigands and the brutality of professional persecutors; to the meanness, the malignity, the avarice, the lawlessness, the misrepresentation of the foulest and most cowardly system ever set up by demagogulism or despotism over an unwilling but defenseless people.

But Mr. HOWARD adds that they also hate "the Government of the United States," and, in order to make them love it, he proposes to keep on aggravating them. The Senator does not misconceive, but he misstates, their feelings. They hate simply so much of the Government of the United States as represents the spirit and practice of the system of military tyranny, Congressional usurpation and carpet-bag villainy, we have described. It is not common for a people to hate a good government; but they are sure not to love a bad one. It rulers look for popular support, they must appeal to the interests and affections of the people. Good government will always make good citizens. Bad government will, in time, make bad citizens, who are pretty sure, in the end, to work its destruction. We see what misgovernment has done for Ireland, and this is what the Radical leaders are striving to fix on the Southern States. They have the power to succeed if the Northern people stand aloof. But if they do succeed, the people of the North may look to themselves. Their turn will come next; and meanwhile they may safely count upon certain pecuniary embarrassments growing out of the depression of commercial and agricultural enterprise, which they have permitted in the name of an execrably false and abominably venal "loyalty."

We have set out upon a new era. The negro has passed from a slave to a freedman, from a freedman to a citizen, from a citizen to a voter. That is an end of him as a leading issue. To reach it many hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent, many hundreds of thousands of lives have been sacrificed and a great system is being revolutionized. But it is the end of what we have understood as the negro question. It would not be the end of it if the Radicals needed to go any further with it. But they do not; and, if they can, they will stand where they are. Their efforts now will be directed to the control of the negro vote and the proscription of their political adversaries. They ratified the Fifteenth amendment by fraud; and the first use they make of it is to go back upon the promise of "universal amnesty" which they offered for "universal suffrage." In a discussion which we had last year with some of our Democratic contemporaries we showed that the doctrine of "universal amnesty and *impartial* suffrage," which we earnestly advocated and had advocated for years, was not fairly presented by any party before the country. We showed that the Republicans proposed neither the one nor the other, that "universal suffrage" with them meant simply "negro suffrage," and that their whole practice and teaching were opposed to "universal amnesty." We showed, on the other hand, that the Democrats completely nullified their advocacy of "universal amnesty" by refusing to adopt some wise measure of "impartial," not "universal," suffrage, because of a morbid and mistaken hostility which they had to the negroes as a class. Time has vindicated the soundness of our impressions. We now have "negro suffrage" without either "universal suffrage" or "universal amnesty." All the negroes are now enfranchised, while nearly a million and a half of white men remain disfranchised. But we are no more in favor of "universal suffrage" as a principle than we [illegible] were last summer. What we want and what we need is a wholesome, well-guarded, just and liberal measure of "impartial suffrage" and a sweeping measure of "universal amnesty." These the Republicans refuse to give us. These the Radicals are determined never to allow. It is for the Democratic party to force the issue upon the people; for it is, beyond all power of successful contradiction, the issue upon which peace and union hang upon the one hand or continued disturbance, progressive revolution and ultimate dissolution hang upon the other. Impartiality must lie at the foundation and permeate the spirit of the fabric that is free—impartial laws, impartial citizenship, impartial suffrage and taxes as opposed to class legislation, unequal levies, political proscription and Federal interference. If the country wants peace it can have it on these terms. If the Democratic party wants the people it can get them by such an appeal, squarely submitted, honestly intended, ably advocated and bravely adhered to.

It may be in government as the beautiful allegory of the blue-flower has it of mortal life, that perfect contentment is impossible. It may be that we shall never approach nearer the blessed promise of peace on earth and good-will among men than the border-land of a dusky, half-scared dream of the millennium. We know not. But this we know: That our best hope lies in the diffusion of that simple, old, free-born spirit of national pride, the foundation also of national power, based upon a Union of States, each sovereign in itself and equal in the circle, which animated the fathers of the republic and glorified the American flag wherever it was known. It is idle to say that this is impracticable, obsolete or opposed to the times we live in. It is impracticable only for those who seek to profit by disturbance. It is obsolete only because it is sober and honest and adverse to schemes of pillage and wrong. It is opposed only to that spirit which, not satisfied with justice to the black man, would go on and proscribe the white man until liberty is pressed out of the republican system. Republicanism is, indeed, a pretty idea, and is garnished round with many pretty phrases. But, as it is construed and practiced by the Radicals, it reminds us of a certain blooming grass that grows upon the Rio Grande. "This grass," says old LOPE DE HERAN, the Mexican botanist, "is very fair and sweet smelling, but almost every clump of it conceals a snake or vermin of some sort."

The Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad.

Time will most signally vindicate the positions that we assumed last winter upon this question. Some of our personal friends have even allowed their feelings to cool the previously existing kind relations. They have regarded us as a monstrous obstacle in the way of their future wealth. But this will all be overcome by their sound and sober judgment. Events in Ohio are transpiring which will go far to sustain us. The Legislature of Ohio had before it a bill, commonly known as the Griffith bill, enacting a general law similar in substance, to the Ferguson act, authorizing the building of railroads by taxation. It passed the House and was defeated by the votes of the Cincinnati Senators. The Columbus Statesman says:

> "More interest in favor of this bill was manifested than in any other measure that has been before the present General Assembly."

Already a motion has been made to repeal the Ferguson bill, and the Statesman says:

> "The conduct of the Senators from that county, in view of the vote taken last year by the city of Cincinnati, on accepting the Ferguson bill, looks like a backward movement. If they, by their action upon the Griffith bill, truly reflect the wishes of their constituents, they will be likely to accomplish a repeal of the Southern railroad act."

Scarcely have the echoes of denunciation against us died away, before we have a complete proof of our wisdom in attempting to defeat the investment of country funds in the worthless bonds of the Cincinnati Trustees. The Cincinnati Senators have acted in bad faith toward their brethren in the Ohio Legislature, who also wanted some of the benefits voted to the metropolis; and forthwith a movement is inaugurated to demolish the whole superb structure, which was so vividly portrayed to admiring imaginations last winter. It has agitated our State to its detriment long enough. "Let it slide," in the immortal words of N. P. BANKS. The City Council voted $50,000 for surveys. Perhaps the *survey* is to be made at Columbus, in order to defeat the repeal of the bill. But that is not all. It seems that the Ohio Legislature is about to actually indorse the action of Kentucky. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, under date of April 6th, telegraphs:

> I have just examined the following important items, which, coming in advance of its being reported to the House, will be of particular interest:
>
> Sometime ago a resolution was adopted in the House, directing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into matters relating to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. The committee immediately set to work with the resolution so important a matter warranted. The opinion of the Attorney General was solicited as to whether the said road had violated its charter. To this he replied to this the Attorney General, after fully giving the statutes of the road relative to organization, etc., as follows: So far, then, it seems clear that the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad Company matters relating to the finances are under the Constitution and laws of Ohio. Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania it cannot exercise corporate power in Ohio. The principle is, a corporation is originally a part of the sovereignty of a State. No State created by the people is desirous of exercising corporate powers a portion of this sovereignty. This sovereignty is its original position or when it created it can not exist outside of the State to which it belongs. It follows that this company has no corporate existence in Ohio. Upon principles of comity it has been permitted to operate that portion of its railroad in Ohio, subject to the restrictions of the laws extended to foreign corporations. Whether it should be allowed to exercise the rights of eminent domain, or even to own real estate in Ohio, or operate and monopolize its great thoroughfare, it may be doubted that under the act of May 4th, 1863, this new company has acquired the franchise to be a corporation. If this be the case, then it seems to me that section article 13, of the constitution, is of but little avail, or section two of the same article either. The section of the constitution can not be held to warrant perpetuation of special privileges."
>
> In this way the committee, after receiving this opinion, held several protracted and stormy sessions, and have finally agreed to report to the House that, as the company is not a corporation under the laws of Ohio, the recent lease made by said company to the Pennsylvania Central, and of that part of its road which lies in Ohio is void; that increase of capital stock 25 per cent. is without authority of law, and that, in view of these things, the public welfare requires that the legal status of roads shall be inquired into by a court of law having jurisdiction in such cases. The committee will also unanimously recommend the adoption of the following:
>
> *Resolved*, That the Attorney General be and is hereby directed to cause proceedings in the nature of quo warranto to be instituted against said company, and to prosecute the same to final judgment with diligence."

Comment by us is not necessary. We only ask the friends of the Chattanooga scheme to read this refutation of their arguments, and then to ponder gravely whether they would not have committed a serious error in more ways than one if their *impulses* had been successful.

Immigration.

From the Journal of the House, March 11, we quote:

"According to order the House took up, for further consideration, a bill entitled A bill to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Statistics.

"Mr. SILVESTROOM moved to lay said bill on the table. The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. BOWLING and DAVIDSON, were as follows, viz:"

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

William Addy	D. Hammons
Silas Adams	J. B. Hays
Ervin Anderson	A. J. Hendrickson
R. W. Barnes	J. H. Hindman
A. W. Bascom	J. E. Humphrey
J. T. Bingh	J. W. Kendall
M. C. Bonnyman	R. Liggett
D. M. Bowling	G. W. Little
O. C. Bowles	W. F. McElroy
H. Bruner	G. R. McKee
M. Brown	M. Morris
L. Carter	T. H. Moss
J. B. Claybrook	E. Myall
A. T. Coffman	W. R. Pettus
J. Cox	G. W. Quinn
J. B. Combs	G. W. Silvertooth
T. H. Corbill	G. W. Terrell
T. R. Davis	T. M. Thurmond
A. Dawson	J. T. Warner
J. E. Downing	A. D. Weller
J. Dorsey	J. F. Wight
J. F. Ford	L. Wilson
J. W. Furber	L. Wolf
L. D. Good	S. M. Wrather
Dee Harvin	H. H. York—51

Those who voted in the negative were:

Sherman Bunch	E. Hopkins
G. W. Anderson	Wm. Irwin, sr.
J. D. Bright	G. M. Jessee
J. Bush	A. M. Jones
W. B. Caldwell	J. H. Lewis
R. L. Cooper	F. M. Lowe
A. M. Davidson	A. Mahoney
A. C. DeHoss	J. A. McKenzie
J. Drummond	J. B. Parks
N. C. Dills	R. C. Pointer
H. G. Duerson	A. T. Pope
R. W. Duke	T. V. Prather
R. T. Ferguson	D. L. Price
W. W. Fraser	G. W. Riddle
R. T. Glass	R. Simmons
C. Griffith	H. H. Stiles
A. F. Harcourt	E. M. Spalding
T. H. Hays	W. J. Webb—36.

We publish the above for the purpose of allowing the people of the State to know how the members voted. The question has not been agitated prior to an election, and many members, doubtless, voted against it as a subject upon which their constituency had not expressed an opinion. We must give the credit to every gentleman of being actuated by his judgment, as to the measures which would benefit the State, as well as his county. And whilst in this case we consider that they have made a great mistake, we propose to differ with them courteously, and merely to ask the people, who have an interest in the subject, to discuss it with their representatives, and to show them whether the welfare of the farming and other interests has been [illegible]ed, by destroying the system of bringing streams of [illegible]migrants here, to develop the State. It is a new question, and we confidently expect that the masses will act upon it unmistakably in the future. We take our neighbor, Mr. WIGHT, of Shelby, for instance. That county has been one of the most prosperous in the State. Its agricultural products have been a source of wealth. But how is it now? We hear complaint after complaint from the farmers of Shelby, that labor is so precarious that they propose to sow down their rich farms in grass. Suppose this is done to a considerable extent, and a rich county like that converted into a meadow, and then another and another county follows the example. How long will it be before Kentucky goes into a decadence, which will cause the active, the energetic, and the prudent youth to leave it, and to cast his fortunes in some State which evinces progress and foresight? We ask our neighbors in Shelby to discuss this with their Representative, and let him know whether they prefer to have skilled labor ready at hand to make their rich acres teem with crops, far beyond what they ever raised before. The Radicals, in the State and out of the State, predicted beforehand that our Legislature would do nothing on the subject, and said that we not only did not have sense enough to institute proper schemes, but that we were not fit for it; that the immigrants wouldn't come if we asked them, because they would not be properly treated, and that we were Bourbons, "who never learn anything and never forget the past." They asserted that we cling to old prejudices, and that our illiberality and our ostracism would keep out of the State all who choose to think for themselves. We had hoped to disprove all these calumnies by a wise system under the management of some of our best men. But the Legislature has refused even to allow the experiment. That the Radicals were alarmed at the move is unquestionable. We would soon have had a white element in the State to counteract the forty thousand colored votes which they expect to acquire in the next election. And it is strange that some of the members did not look at it in this light. It is an object for the Radicals to keep down the influence of Kentucky, and anything which retards its growth, either in population or wealth, is a godsend to them. Consequently we find that every Radical in the Legislature voted against the measure, except Mr. WEBB, of Estill and Jackson, who had sufficient independence to disregard the monitions of his party, and to support what he saw was beneficial to his constituency and to the State at large.

We are aware that the exciting canvass over the Chattanooga bill had a great deal to do with the shaping of legislation. Everything was postponed for that, and everything was considered in regard to its strengthening that measure, by its friends. This bill on immigration was urged by the Louisville delegation, and also by us. In the acrimony engendered by the defeat of the Chattanooga bill, it may be that many members struck a blow at immigration, as a method of retaliation. In examining the vote we discover that only thirteen of the friends of the Chattanooga bill supported the other. We beg their especial attention, however, to one fact: That Louisville does not need immigration, and that we supported the scheme *for the benefit of the State*. It can do Louisville no service, except that, as the commercial metropolis of the State, the prosperity of the country interests must naturally increase ours, by adding ultimately to our trade. But we, as a railroad center, can always supply ourselves with any needed quantity of labor. And we

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, April 7.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to secure a uniform and more perfect system of levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in the Mississippi valley from overflow.

It provides for a grant of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, or either of them shall contract with said company for the construction of levees.

TREASURY ARRANGEMENT.

A concurrent resolution directing inquiry into the effect of the Fifteenth amendment upon the Indians was adopted.

INCOME TAX.

Without disposing of the bill, the bill declaratory of the meaning and intention of the existing laws relative to the income tax was taken up, on motion of Mr. Sherman. As amended by the Finance Committee, the bill simply continues for the present year the tax on salaries and dividends, and omits all reference to income tax, and refers only to tax on dividends, salaries and interest paid by corporations.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment to obviate what he termed the injustice of tax collected through banks of dividends to persons having less than one thousand dollars, which Mr. Sherman opposed as likely to create confusion in the execution of the present laws. Rejected--16 against 26.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the re-establishment of the income tax.

Mr. CONKLING hoped the present bill would be the finality of the income tax.

Mr. SHERMAN considered it the most just of all our taxes.

After further remarks by Mr. Davis in favor of a poll tax, a carefully adjusted property tax, and a revision of the system of taxation upon whisky and tobacco, the bill was amended and passed in the shape to construe that the income tax be collected for and during the year 1870 in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

ANNEXATION OF MT. DOMINGO.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the republic of St. Domingo.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, objected.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution in reference to the coupon books used in the internal revenue service, concurring with the Commissioner of internal revenue in his opinion as to the form, size, &c., of the book adapted to the business of the people. Adopted.

MILLS EXPOUNDED.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported back the following bills:

To extend the time in which certain officers may be reappointed. Which allows promotions for forgery, perjury, &c., statements of claims for pensions and bounty, to be instituted within four years.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding 53 in number, for the purpose of making examinations of books, &c., in the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. PERHAM reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in United States courts. Passed.

APPROPRIATION.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $100,338 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States Marshals and Attorneys for the year ending June 30th, 1870. He explained the cause of the deficiency, and the bill passed.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into committee on the tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that fixing the duty on sugar at three cents per pound, as agreed to yesterday, and 95 per cent. ad valorem, and the pending amendment (that proposed by Mr. Strong) to increase it to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. SCHENCK, acting on instructions of the Ways and Means Committee, moved to strike out of the bill all relating to sugars and to leave in lieu as it is at present.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion. Mr. Myers renewed it, and the whole subject was again struck out, leaving the duty on sugars as under the existing law.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to amend the subsequent clause, relating to cotton manufactures, so as to read: "On all manufactures of cotton, and on other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 30, 1861, is hereby restored."

After discussion by Messrs. Brooks, Kelly, O'Neill, Dawes, Hooper, Blair, Schenck (Mass.), Maynard, Cox, and Finkelburg, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the change of the present law, and Mr. Schenck defended the action of the Ways and Means Committee. During the discussion Mr. Butler said it was due to Mr. Sherman of Ohio, chairman of the Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to make a remark by way of personal explanation. In the consideration of this Congress he, in the best of faith, stated substantially that he had undertaken to investigate the course of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. At that time he had, among other things, charges which had forced themselves on his mind. He had since investigated them, and had found them in every instance to be of the class of slanders which every public man suffered in the same place. Where he had made the assertion, he felt it due to that gentleman and to himself, to make as far as he could reparation.

Mr. SCHENCK said he accepted the reparation in the same spirit which he believed it was offered. He had felt perfectly justified when he challenged the investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation into anything implicating his (Schenck's) motives and he was glad that in the same place and by the same gentleman by whom the insinuation against him had been thrown out, there was now such a retraction made as would go to the world.

Mr. BUTLER moved to strike out the clause. Rejected.

No further amendment was offered, and the paragraph as to cotton manufactures remains in the bill as reported.

The next paragraph was as to common spool thread.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend by changing it so as to read "not over 200 yards to 1,000 yards, so as to read "on spool thread, of cotton, six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not more than 200 yards of thread, and six cents per dozen and 100 yards or fraction-al part thereof in excess of 100 yards, on each spool, six cents per dozen spools, and thirty per cent. ad valorum in addition to the above rates."

Mr. ALLISON moved to make 18 cents per dozen spools, and said the present rates were from 50 to 100 per cent. on the value of the article. His amendment would reduce it from 50 to 60 per cent., which he thought quite enough.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to reduce the rate to 4c per dozen spools. This was rejected.

While disposing of other amendments the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, April 8.

HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILL.

supplying the deficiencies in salaries of United States Ministers for the current fiscal year, passed.

TREATY-MAKING.

The calendar was taken up, and the concurrent resolution for a joint committee on Indian affairs was discussed, mainly upon the propriety of committing to a joint committee subjects which involved treaty-making powers. Messrs. Harlan, Stewart and Sumner favored, and Mr. Drake opposed the proposition.

ADJOURNMENT.

Discussion was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill providing that after the present Congress the House of Representatives shall consist of 270 members, and of such members as any State thereafter admitted may be entitled to, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate from the preliminary census report of 1870 the basis of representation and apportionment of each State. Referred.

THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATE.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported the credentials of Henry W. Barry, member elect from the Third district of Mississippi, as regular. Mr. Barry came forward and took the oath of office.

THE TARIFF.

The House at 3 o'clock went into committee on the tariff bill, the paragraph under consideration being that as to cotton spool-thread, and the amendments offered thereto by Messrs. Schenck and Allison. Finally Mr. Allison's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Schenck's amendment, as reported in yesterday's proceedings, was adopted.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent. ad valorem cotton thread, yarns, warps or warry not enumerated or specified.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to add to the paragraph the words "and on all numbers finer than No. 60 fifteen cents per pound." Amendment opposed by Schenck and rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing at five cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem cotton skirting, trimmings and other articles knit or woven on frames.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend by striking out the words "on corsets or manufactured cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, &c., to be fit for corsets, three dollars per dozen." Agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out of the paragraph the words five cents per pound. Rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent. ad valorem lace of every description composed of cotton and flax not prepared by the needle.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to increase the rate to 50 per cent. Rejected.

To the next paragraph, taxing lace shawls and lace scarfs, 40 per cent. ad valorem, no amendment was offered.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to add a proviso that cotton webbing, galloons, &c., whether made of cotton or not, used in any manufacturing of shoes, shall pay five cents per lb. Agreed to, 65 to 51.

The next paragraph was that taxing wools on skins the same rates as other wools.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to strike out the paragraph.

Messrs. Dawes, Lawrence, and Schenck opposed the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. COX moved to amend by making the tax on wools on skins half the rates as on other wools.

The paragraph was passed without amendment.

The next paragraph was that on flannels, blankets, knit goods, hats, yarn composed wholly or in part of wool, taxing them when valued at not over 40 cents per pound 20 cents, over 40 cents and not exceeding 50 cents, 30 cents; over 60 cents and not exceeding 80 cents, 40 cents; and over 80 cents per pound, 50 cents per pound, with 35 cents ad valorem.

Amendments were offered and discussed by Messrs. Wilson, of Minn., and Holman, and were rejected. The committee then rose, having disposed of, thus far, less than eight pages of the bill, which consists of 50 pages.

Mr. PETERS moved adjournment until Monday.

Mr. DAWES protested against it, and called for yeas and nays.

Motion rejected--60 against 76.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, in reply to a resolution adopted this morning, as to the payment of $1,970 to the Washington Chronicle, stating that it was paid on the 31st March, 1869, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, and that he had uniformly declined to send such publications, which had now been stopped.

Mr. DAWES disclaimed any supposition that the Clerk had done anything wrong in the matter.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of 127 colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, setting forth that at the election in that State on Tuesday last they were prevented from voting notwithstanding the Fifteenth amendment, the officers whose duty it was to allow them to vote having declined to serve and their places being filled by totally irresponsible persons, leaving them practically with no redress, and they ask for a law to protect their rights hereafter. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GOODS IN BOND.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods in bond overland to or from Mexico.

The remainder of the morning hour was consumed by a discussion upon a motion by Mr. Cole to discharge the Postoffice Committee from the consideration of the bill establishing a steam service between San Francisco and Australasia and the Society Pacific Islands, and to refer the same to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Petitions to abolish the duty on lead were presented by Messrs. Kelley and Van-Wyck.

Mr. BUTLER made another effort to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica, but Mr. Holmes objected.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the expenses and counsel fees, not exceeding two thousand dollars, incurred by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in defending the suit brought against him in Baltimore, by Charles Woolley, for his (Butler's) action in sustaining the rights of the House, which, after some objection, was adopted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, examining the bill at the paragraph taxing fannels, blanket goods, knit goods, hats, yarns, &c. Amendments were offered and rejected, and the paragraph in regard to woolen goods remains as originally reported in the bill.

The next paragraph was on belts made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per lb and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Motions to strike out the clause and to reduce the duty were rejected, when the committee rose.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then took up Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Mr. BECK remarked that the bill had been increased one million and a half dollars since it left the House.

Mr. DAWES repeated his statement with the remark that the whole amount was under four hundred thousand less than any general deficiency bill ever reported.

Among the Senate amendments concurred in were those striking out appropriations for the Custom House at Sandusky, Ohio; increasing appropriation for Court House at Des Moines, Iowa; appropriating five thousand dollars for expenses of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment; appropriating fifty thousand dollars, for army recruiting service fifty thousand dollars. Among the amendments non-concurred in were the following: Appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for repairs to the Charleston Custom House, and fifty thousand dollars for Marine Hospital at Calcasieu.

Mr. JUDD appealed to the House to concur in the latter amendment.

Mr. DAWES explained that the object of the committee in recommending non-concurrence in that amendment, and those of the New York and Boston postoffices, was for the sole purpose of having better estimates of their cost, and of limiting them to a fixed amount.

Mr. WOOD suggested to Mr. Judd to let the whole matter as to the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and to the New York and Boston postoffices, and to all other amendments non-concurred in go to a committee of conference.

That plan was agreed to, and all amendments non-concurred in were referred to a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Sargent, and Brooks, of N. Y. Adjourned.

TROY.

Funeral of Major General Thomas--The Ceremonies--Distinguished Persons Present, Etc.

TROY, April 9.—President Grant, accompanied by Secretaries Boutwell, Belknap and Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Fenton and Cameron, and General Porter, Banks, and Logan, and seventy members of Congress reached this city this morning.

The city is crowded to overflowing with strangers attendant upon the obsequies of General Thomas.

The President and suite, delegation from the Senate and the House of Representatives, General Sheridan and staff, and General McDowell and staff are here also. The Indiana delegation, comprising a great part of officers of the militia of that State, as well as citizens of prominence, and a delegation from the old Army of the Cumberland, of which the lamented deceased was affectionately styled the father.

The small towns and villages in the vicinity of Troy are pouring their inhabitants into the city, which swells the crowd every moment. The principal hotels are thronged, and the utmost interest is manifested to catch a glimpse of those, both in civil and military life, whose names are familiar to the nation.

The public buildings are hung with funeral emblems, and the streets and private residences there are no lack of sables. Flags, everywhere, are at half mast. That there is a deep sense of the loss which the nation has sustained in the decease of the lamented hero is evident on every side.

Lieutenant General Sherman, with his staff, arrived yesterday afternoon. He is the guest of Hon. Geo. B. Warren.

The remains now lie in state at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, guarded by a detachment of United States soldiers, under the command of Capt. Reilly, from Watervliet arsenal. Immense throngs of people are visiting the remains, which are placed in the vestibule of the church. The whole interior of the edifice is being draped in mourning. On a raised dais, heavily draped in black, rests the casket containing the body, but it has not yet been opened, whereat some dissatisfaction is expressed.

The funeral services at St. Paul's will begin at noon precisely. They will consist of the imposing ritual of the Episcopal Church, in which Bishop Horatio Potter, D. D., the pastor, and Tucker will take part. No eulogy or panegyrics will be pronounced. When the obsequies are concluded the remains will be immediately taken to Oakwood Cemetery, where they will be interred, not put into a vault, as is often the case.

Both bodies of the Legislature will arrive here by 10:30 train this morning.

President Grant and suite are the guests of Hon. John M. Francis, editor of the Troy Times, who has issued a number of invitations to the city officials and representatives of the press to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate at his residence.

In addition to the Posts of Grand Army of the Republic from surrounding towns, the military organizations from Albany will arrive here in an early hour this morning. The Citizens Corps, and the Zouaves from Utica, have already been assigned a place in the line.

The following officers will act as pall-bearers, viz: Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, Maj. Gen. J. M. Newton, Maj. Gen. Hazen, and Brig. Gen. McKay. Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr is the Grand Marshal of the day.

TROY, 8 P. M.—The obsequies to General Thomas took place to-day. The weather was fine, and the city wore a somber hue. Flags and private buildings were draped in mourning, and martial men marched to and fro to the beating of muffled drums. Taking their places in the line of the funeral cortege were the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, Senators Sherman, a congressional delegation, representatives of the army, Governor and Legislature of the State, citizens and dignitaries. All ranks in life were present to testify the nation's sense of irreparable loss.

St. Paul's Church, where the exercises took place, is draped in mourning. The flag is bordered with crape, and emblems of grief met the eye in every part of the edifice. Bishop Potter read the service, and Bishop Gray presided at the organ. The musical portion of the services consisted of the hymn "Brief is Life," and the solo "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."

The procession then formed in the following order and marched to solemn music to the cemetery: Troops of the National Guard of State of New York, and Independent military organizations; escort composed of two companies of Engineer troops, four of the First U. S. Artillery, and 4 troops of cavalry of service; officiating clergy; body; pall bearers, Major Generals Meade, Rosecrans, Schofield, Hooker, Granger, Newton, Hazen, and Brinker; General Mackey, President of the United States, Secretary of War, General of the army; two bands of music; Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; Governor of the State of New York and staff; Legislature of the State of New York; Judiciary of New York; committee representing the State of Indiana; the clergy; Society of the Army of the Cumberland; officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, volunteers of the war; corporate authorities of Troy; corporate authorities of Schenectady; Troy Post G. A. R.; civic associations.

When the cemetery was reached, the Episcopal burial service was read by Bishop Doane, when the procession returned to the church and was dismissed.

An English View of the Piegan Massacre.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

These 150 women and children were offered up as a solemn sacrifice in honor of industrial progress, Christian civilization, and democratic institutions. There is now about to be an inquiry by Congress; but it is almost certain that the talk will come to nothing, and quite certain that, even if held, the inquiry itself will come to nothing. Meanwhile, the butchery must have been directed by an officer who is amenable to a military trial, and who has been thus guilty of the immediate murderers, a General commanding, a Secretary of War, and a President, who is ex officio Commander-in-Chief. It is these high personages who will be responsible for all similar crimes in the future if they allow this one to go unpunished; and, in the probable event of their thinking it beneath their notice, we commend their conduct to the earnest consideration of discontented Radicals in England.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

The Defense--An Interesting History of the Case--The Intercepted Letter, &c.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, April 8.—At and a long time prior to the opening of the court for the fifth day of the McFarland trial, all the corridors and avenues leading to the court-room were densely crowded with an excited throng, and it became so difficult for witnesses, lawyers and jurors to pass that the police were obliged to clear the stairs. The court opened promptly at 11 o'clock, and after the clerk had called George Sinclair and E. J. Watson as witnesses, Mr. Spencer opened for the defense. The defense was:

That when Dan. McFarland fired the fatal shot he was not in a state of mind that rendered him responsible for his acts. His confidence was unwavering that his client would be acquitted, but he earnestly prayed that the jury might be found competent to do their duty unbiased by the terrible story of an early youth, the struggle of a married life, of a life broken up by a reckless and ruthless libertine, and that the last man out of the world by a bullet from the hand of a wronged man. His appeals to their feelings as husbands, brothers, as men and Christians, to weigh fully the story. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was not voluminous. He invited attention to the fact that no witness had heard Mr. McFarland say a word; none had noticed the expression of his countenance or of his age. That night have been occasioned by a fit of insanity. That the throwing open of the door, and the throwing of her arms around him at parting, and on his return he found her in the arms of Richardson in Washington Place, taking the other boy with her. That the family of Richardson had accompanied Mr. McFarland in Mr. Sinclair's counting-room. He had cast a glance over his shoulder at her. That insulting eye, as in Miss Buttery's "Quaintant," made him mad. They should show that deceased went armed that months before he insured his life for the benefit of Mrs. McFarland, and she was now rioting on the proceeds of that insurance.

The phenomena of the mind were of exceeding difficulty to investigate. It would be necessary to inquire into defendant's ancestors, his living relatives, and the habits and course of life of the accused—everything bearing on the question. The accused was born in Ireland, and early came to this country. When eight years old he lost his mother, at twelve his father, and was left to fight his way alone. He worked as a mechanic—a harness maker—till he saved enough to enter college. He worked hard. The professor of chemistry was pleased with him, and made him his assistant. He was of exceedingly nervous and delicate temperament, so that he was little fitted to grapple with the evils awaiting him. Such a temperament rendered him peculiarly devoted to his wife. A portion of his devoted love was shared by the children. In 1868 he became acquainted with the woman who is to figure in this case. She was then fifteen years old. Five years after he married her. She was then young and beautiful, and little did she dream that the day would come when she would be arraigned for his murder. This closes the first act, the happy portion of the life. The elements were preparing for the storm which should wreck all.

In 1838, in an unfortunate hour for this prisoner's peace, Albert D. Richardson was born. He grew up an educated man, a literateur, he was war correspondent, was taken prisoner, and, on his return, published books of great ability. He was a true friend to one in this man's affections. He is introduced to her and her husband. Richardson believes from seeing them, the first step to alienate her from her husband. She had been taught to recite, and it seemed to Mrs. McFarland that Richardson, that a good step would be a theatrical engagement; so she made her debut as Narcissa, a third-rate character.

Richardson always went for her. There were many times when time was not required for further, he would send the boy away, and they would spend hours locked in together. This didn't satisfy Richardson. He would tell the father of his children. Little Danny was sent away first. Mr. Richardson would then living at No. 61 Amity street. This did not afford sufficient facilities for their nefarious intercourse. He applied without her husband's knowledge for lodgings at 61 Amity street. Failed, but Richardson applied for rooms at 73 Jefferson, and succeeded. They were under one roof. This was in January, 1867. On the 8th of February he responded she was out with this man. On Tuesday Mr. McFarland came home unexpected, and she came rushing out, thinking it could be Richardson's room. He resolved then to stay at home and guard the treasure he was to ruthlessly ruin. He invited attention to the fact that no witness had heard Mr. McFarland say a word; none had noticed the expression of his countenance or of his age. That might have been occasioned by a fit of insanity. That the throwing open of the door, and the throwing of her arms around him at parting, and on his return he found her in the arms of Richardson in Washington Place, taking the other boy with her. That insulting eye, as in Miss Buttery's "Quaintant," made him mad. They should show that deceased went armed that months before he insured his life for the benefit of Mrs. McFarland, and she was now rioting on the proceeds of that insurance.

The phenomena of the mind were of exceeding difficulty to investigate. It would be necessary to inquire into defendant's ancestors, his living relatives, and the habits and course of life of the accused—everything bearing on the question. The accused was born in Ireland, and early came to this country. When eight years old he lost his mother, at twelve his father, and was left to fight his way alone. He worked as a mechanic—a harness maker—till he saved enough to enter college. He worked hard. The professor of chemistry was pleased with him, and made him his assistant. He was of exceedingly nervous and delicate temperament, so that he was little fitted to grapple with the evils awaiting him. Such a temperament rendered him peculiarly devoted to his wife. A portion of his devoted love was shared by the children. In 1868 he became acquainted with the woman who is to figure in this case. She was then fifteen years old. Five years after he married her. She was then young and beautiful, and little did she dream that the day would come when she would be arraigned for his murder. This closes the first act, the happy portion of the life. The elements were preparing for the storm which should wreck all.

In 1838, in an unfortunate hour for this prisoner's peace, Albert D. Richardson was born. He grew up an educated man, a literateur, he was war correspondent, was taken prisoner, and, on his return, published books of great ability. He was a true friend to one in this man's affections. He is introduced to her and her husband. Richardson believes from seeing them, the first step to alienate her from her husband. She had been taught to recite, and it seemed to Mrs. McFarland that Richardson, that a good step would be a theatrical engagement; so she made her debut as Narcissa, a third-rate character.

Richardson always went for her. There were many times when time was not required for further, he would send the boy away, and they would spend hours locked in together. This didn't satisfy Richardson. He would tell the father of his children. Little Danny was sent away first. Mr. Richardson would then living at No. 61 Amity street. This did not afford sufficient facilities for their nefarious intercourse. He applied without her husband's knowledge for lodgings at 61 Amity street. Failed, but Richardson applied for rooms at 73 Jefferson, and succeeded. They were under one roof. This was in January, 1867. On the 8th of February he responded she was out with this man. On Tuesday Mr. McFarland came home unexpected, and she came rushing out, thinking it could be Richardson's room. He resolved then to stay at home and guard the treasure he was to ruthlessly ruin. He invited attention to the fact that no witness had heard Mr. McFarland say a word; none had noticed the expression of his countenance or of his age. That might have been occasioned by a fit of insanity. That the throwing open of the door, and the throwing of her arms around him at parting, and on his return he found her in the arms of Richardson in Washington Place, taking the other boy with her. That insulting eye, as in Miss Buttery's "Quaintant," made him mad. They should show that deceased went armed that months before he insured his life for the benefit of Mrs. McFarland, and she was now rioting on the proceeds of that insurance.

About this time Richardson made a visit to Boston. Mrs. McFarland, in the habit of visiting the Trumbo office to see Mr. Sinclair. While there one day a boy came in and left word before him, saying, "There is a letter, Mac." The letter was in Richardson's hand-writing to Mrs. McFarland. She took the letter and read the whole story. During all this time Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were corresponding between themselves. Richardson, when spoken to by a friend about it, said: "She is a luscious woman—a magnificent woman—and I shared in the last effects."

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.

"MARCH 9, 4:50 P. M.

"I received two hours more of happiness yesterday. At noon I mailed you the Atlantic for March, to No. 72. This I send to care of Mr. ——, hoping you may get it to-morrow. Don't be disturbed about your family, little girl. Frankie always respect and treasure you. He pretends to you know. I once outraged mine a great deal more than you ever can yours, and they are the straightest set of women in existence. That is all correct. So you could not go to Mrs. M.'s tea party, and could not have those pretty, pastheir, little girl, and you shall have it, give, and take, orders about my room. Funny about Lillie, and young Jones. Ah, Lillie, Lillie! I and it only confirms my theory that you and Willie are fireclays intriguers. Will corner your sofa—book on Monday—earth all you can about the material and contents of the corner cupboard. Book within the week. Perhaps you may want to announce it in my obituary. Remember I ought to have plenty of books, and that it must have some harmony. If you recoil from them, you shall not do them, darling. I smiled at your fretting about the sofa—I am like a man who has sent rid of his elephant, with 28s. and not to be disturbed than I. Now I am happy. Indeed I feel as if a weight had been lifted from me. Even before your sweet face I can look composedly at Mrs. ——, and the pastor, and Tucker will take part. No eulogy or panegyrics will be pronounced. When the effigy is consigned to the tomb, the remains will be immediately taken to Oakwood Cemetery, where they will be interred, not put into a vault, as is often the case.

Both bodies of the Legislature will arrive here by 10:30 train this morning.

President Grant and suite are the guests of Hon. John M. Francis, editor of the Troy Times, who has issued a number of invitations to the city officials and representatives of the press to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate at his residence.

In addition to the Posts of Grand Army of the Republic from surrounding towns, the military organizations from Albany will arrive here in an early hour this morning. The Citizens Corps, and the Zouaves from Utica, have already been assigned a place in the line.

The following officers will act as pall-bearers, viz: Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, Maj. Gen. J. M. Newton, Maj. Gen. Hazen, and Brig. Gen. McKay. Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr is the Grand Marshal of the day.

TROY, 8 P. M.—The obsequies to General Thomas took place to-day. The weather was fine, and the city wore a somber hue. Flags and private buildings were draped in mourning, and martial men marched to and fro to the beating of muffled drums. Taking their places in the line of the funeral cortege were the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, Senators Sherman, a congressional delegation, representatives of the army, Governor and Legislature of the State, citizens and dignitaries. All ranks in life were present to testify the nation's sense of irreparable loss.

St. Paul's Church, where the exercises took place, is draped in mourning. The flag is bordered with crape, and emblems of grief met the eye in every part of the edifice. Bishop Potter read the service, and Bishop Gray presided at the organ. The musical portion of the services consisted of the hymn "Brief is Life," and the solo "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."

The procession then formed in the following order and marched to solemn music to the cemetery: Troops of the National Guard of State of New York, and Independent military organizations; escort composed of two companies of Engineer troops, four of the First U. S. Artillery, and 4 troops of cavalry of service; officiating clergy; body; pall bearers, Major Generals Meade, Rosecrans, Schofield, Hooker, Granger, Newton, Hazen, and Brinker; General Mackey, President of the United States, Secretary of War, General of the army; two bands of music; Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; Governor of the State of New York and staff; Legislature of the State of New York; Judiciary of New York; committee representing the State of Indiana; the clergy; Society of the Army of the Cumberland; officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, volunteers of the war; corporate authorities of Troy; corporate authorities of Schenectady; Troy Post G. A. R.; civic associations.

When the cemetery was reached, the Episcopal burial service was read by Bishop Doane, when the procession returned to the church and was dismissed.

An English View of the Piegan Massacre.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

These 150 women and children were offered up as a solemn sacrifice in honor of industrial progress, Christian civilization, and democratic institutions. There is now about to be an inquiry by Congress; but it is almost certain that the talk will come to nothing, and quite certain that, even if held, the inquiry itself will come to nothing. Meanwhile, the butchery must have been directed by an officer who is amenable to a military trial, and who has been thus guilty of the immediate murderers, a General commanding, a Secretary of War, and a President, who is ex officio Commander-in-Chief. It is these high personages who will be responsible for all similar crimes in the future if they allow this one to go unpunished; and, in the probable event of their thinking it beneath their notice, we commend their conduct to the earnest consideration of discontented Radicals in England.

The New Radical Tack.

[From the New York Herald.]

A prominent Radical politician of Indiana said the other day, that the Republican party had "stall-fed the Dutch long enough, and now, as it had bigger enemies to meet the German vote, the Dutch might go." To show that the party could get along without the aid of the German, the convention to nominate candidates for the various offices for Marion county did not put a German on the ticket, notwithstanding several were urged for positions. The Radicals have probably had enough of the "sweet German accent," as they long have had a disgust for the "rich Irish brogue." Their ambition will now be to secure the votes of the colored population, whose accent is of a different sort from that of the Germans.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, 1870.

To-day closes the week—a week that has passed very quietly in monetary circles. The state of the market has undergone but little change. Currency is not conceded to be scarce, and borrowers of undoubted ability to meet their obligations have no trouble in getting all they want. To others than the class described the capitalists are not willing to loan at any price. The fact is better that we hear the most complaints. We give the prices from the banks at 9 and 10 per cent. per annum. The street figures 12 per cent or two Shanner reach as high as 15 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The past few days have been extremely close with the dealers in New York exchange. Merchants, as well as the banks, have been making large remittances, and the rates have been high and very firm. Our banks, buying from such other, have paid ¼ premium. And selling to their depositors ¼ premium.

GOLD—The gold market has shown but few large fluctuations. The prices have ruled pretty steady. To-day we notice an improved feeling, with the closing quotation at 113, or a decided advance over Monday's opening of 1¼ per cent. The offerings have been large and the demand for both gold and silver was good. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112¾	113
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	109	111

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Show some advances, not large enough to afford any real profit to holders here. The business in them was light and of little importance. The following are the prices made from the latest Eastern advices:

Five-twenties, 1861	110¾	111
Five-twenties, 1862	110¾	111¼
Five-twenties, 1864	110¾	111¼
Five-twenties, 1865, new	110¾	111¼
Five-twenties, 1865, old	109¾	110¼
Five-twenties, 1867, new issue	109¾	110¼
Five-twenties, 1867	109¾	110¼
Five-twenties, 1868	109¾	110¼
Ten-forties	108¾	109¼
Seven-thirties, 1st issue	107¾	108¼
Seven-thirties, 2d issue	107¾	108¼
Seven-thirties, 3d issue	107¾	108¼
Currency 6's	113¾	114¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	119¾	119¾	114¾	¼	
" '62	119¾	119¾	114¾	¼	
" '64	109¾	109¾	110¾	¼	
" '65	109¾	109¾	110¾	¼	
New issue	108¾	108¾	109¾	¼	
" '67	109¾	109¾	110¾	¼	
Coupons '68	109¾	109¾	110¾	¼	
10-40 coupons	108¾	108¾	109¾	¼	
Curr'cy	111¾	111¾	114¾	¼	

EXCHANGE AND BONDS—The amount of sales for the past week would make a round sum in the aggregate, while the separate transactions were small. The public sale of 10-day illustrated fully the fallaciousness of offering a large amount of securities upon this market at public outcry. The prices offered did not meet the expectations of the sellers, and so proved a failure.

Messrs. Morton, Gall & Co., bankers, 134 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, Ky.	120	0
National Bank, second	100	0
National Bank, Planters'	98	0
National Bank, Ky.	100	0
Bank of Kentucky	98	0
Bank of Louisville	87	0
Merchants' Bank	100	0
Commercial Bank	97	0
Northern Bank	114	0
Citizens' Bank	100	0
People's Bank	97	0
Louisville Gas Co.	97	0
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank stock	85	0
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	0
Bank of Commerce	100	0
Security bank	110	0
Louisville Tobacco Company bank	95	0
Farmers' bank	94	0
Western Insurance Company bank	120	0
Louisville Insurance Company bank	98	0
German Insurance Company bank	100	0
Gas Company, Louisville	97	0
L. & P. R. R. (preferred)	87	0
L. & P. R. R. (common)	45	0
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	72¾	0
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	72¾	0

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c. ...1871	71	0
City for bounty, 6 per c. ...1875	70	0
City for improvements, 6 per c. ...1875	71	0
City for L. and R. Railroad, 6 per c. ...1875	71	0
City for L. and R. Railroad, 6 per c. ...1876	72	0
City for L. and R. Railroad, 6 per c. ...1877	72	0
City for wharf, old, 6 per c. ...1879	73	0
City for wharf, new, 6 per c. ...1879	73	0
City for water-works, new, 6 per c. ...1874	74	0
Water-works bonds, 6 per c. ...1881	71	0
" " second issue, 6 per c. ...1881	71	0
" " second issue, 6 per c. ...1881	71	0
" " third issue, 6 per c. ...1881	71	0
" " fourth issue, 6 per c. ...1881	71	0
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c. ...1881	7	0
" " new, 6 per c. ...1881	7	0
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
" " new, 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
L. & P. R. R. bonds (6 branch), 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. & M.), 6 per c. ...1869	0	0
" " (L. & L.), 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
" " (M. & M.), 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
" " (M. & M.), 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
" " (L. & L.), 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c. ...1875	90	0
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c. ...1875	0	0
Gallatin, Tenn., 7 per c. ...1875	85	0
Shelbyville City bonds, 8 per c. ...1875	0	0
Shelbyville City bonds, 8 per c. ...1875	0	0

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

For the last twenty-four hours, as shown by the books of the Louisville, and Nashville and Louisville and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

| Articles. | Imports

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

Chinese Classics.

The advent of the Chinese into this country has awakened much curiosity as to their language, literature, and social ethics, and to Dr. James Legge, who translated and published in England recently the best of the "Chinese Classics," embracing the most noted works on religion, morals, and philosophy, we are indebted for giving us an interesting insight into the "republic of letters" in China. The series will consist of five volumes, the first having just been issued by Hurd & Houghton, and consisting of the writings of Confucius and Mencius. Any one who wishes to read the results of the studies and observations of the great Chinese philosophers will find in these volumes an amount of wisdom and philosophic thought which will afford many hours of recreation. There are many works by Chinese authors which show a degree of literary culture which will strike the average American reader with astonishment, and convince him that all the shrewdness and knowledge in the world is not centered in our land.

A Wonderful Flower.

One of the most exquisite wonders of the earth is the Ophelet, a flower resembling very much the German China Aster. It has the appearance of a large double aster, with a quantity of petals of a light green color, glossy as silk, each petal tipped with rose-pearl. These lovely petals are never still, but are constantly in the water, while the flower appears to be at rest. So innocent and lovely-looking, no one would suspect it of eating anything, certainly if it did, only a bit of rainbow or a drop of dew. But those beautiful waving petals have other and more material work to do—to provide food for a huge mouth which is cunningly hid deep down among them. They do do their duty famously, for as soon as a silly little fish comes in contact with those rosy tips, he is struck with a poison fatal and quick as lightning. He dies instantly, and the petals close over him into the greedy mouth. Then those lovely petals unclose, float innocently on the water, just like our own waterlily. This flower was long ago talked of, but its existence doubted, until the last century, when the Ophelet is known to be a thing that really exists.

Insect Life in Winter.

The last "Putnam" tells something interesting about insect life perhaps not known to many of our readers. M. de Sanssure, for instance, informs us he found a butterfly soaring over the glaciers, where the immaugeyer and chamois have their haunts. It is scarcely [illegible] small, a creature of such delicate form could live for days in the Alpine highs, where no [illegible] One would think this beautiful thing, a flower," would fold its [illegible] delicate wings and die. Arctic voyagers also [illegible] in extreme northern latitudes belonged the flora, and [illegible] children of the ice-land. All [illegible] proves the tenacity of insect life, [illegible] endurance when exposed to [illegible] to say: "If daily [illegible] prove to us the contrary, [illegible] suppose that of the [illegible] in our mines and [illegible] American summers, [illegible] the cold winters of the [illegible] must inevitably perish [illegible] now; that none could [illegible] from which penetrating [illegible] cold. When we [illegible] if not familiar with the fact, [illegible] fire-fly, dragon fly, tiny red [illegible] the bee, the ant, aye the [illegible] some of its species [illegible] beneath which men [illegible] Yet such is truth, one [illegible] greater than fiction."

Silence.

[illegible] which stirs the blood [illegible] food of recollections to [illegible] is considered sacred by [illegible] there are but few of the [illegible] heroic band who gave [illegible] independence of Texas in [illegible] and now, and bowed down [illegible] than that imposed by [illegible] over a Texan almanac for [illegible] curious document—the [illegible] fall of the Alamo. We [illegible] the Texan account—these [illegible] 165 men in a ruinous old [illegible] for five thousand, without [illegible] ition, food, water, or any of [illegible] for a siege. The Mexican [illegible] per published by Santa Anna, [illegible] the usual flourish: "Victor [illegible] camp, which at this [illegible] moment, eight o'clock a. m. [illegible] achieved a complete and glorious tri[illegible] that will render its memory imperish[illegible] since it will, but it will be the memory [illegible] fighting for liberty—Bowie, Travis, [illegible] Crockett—and not the cowardly victors [illegible] put to death the only remaining men [illegible] when they entered the fortress, and he [illegible] wounded. There was but one tattered [illegible] (a pale blue with the single star of Texas) [illegible] ured, yet this is the finale to the communication to the Secretary of War: "The bearer [illegible] will furnish him one of the enemy. [illegible] The inspection of it will show plainly the [illegible] intention of the treacherous colonists." [illegible] full description of the battle of San Jacinto [illegible] follows that of Alamo, and both are interesting to the lovers of history.

Sheridan's Final Bow.

A farewell reading at St. James' Hall, [illegible], Mr. Charles Dickens, in a [illegible] speech, took farewell of [illegible] public as a reader of his own [illegible] confined to the bond between him[illegible] public, which had grown stronger [illegible] years it had existed, and closed by [illegible] for some fifteen years, in this hall [illegible] many kindred places, I have had the [illegible] blessing my own cherished ideas [illegible] for your recognition, and, in close[illegible] reception of them, have en[illegible] for virtue's sake. [illegible] perhaps it is given to few and [illegible] to have [illegible] in his task, and in every other I [illegible] have undertaken as a faithful servant of [illegible] the public, always imbued with a sense of [illegible] duty to them and always striving to do [illegible] best I could, I have been uniformly cheered by [illegible] the most generous support and encouragement, and the most stimulating support. Nevertheless, I have thought it well at the full [illegible] tide of your favor to retire upon those other associations between us which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own homes, on a new series of readings at which my assistance will be indispensable, but from these joyful lights I vanish now forevermore, with no heartfelt, grateful, respectful and affectionate farewell." It is to be hoped that, although Mr. Dickens has taken leave of the English public, he will ere long appear in this country and give us a final intellectual treat in readings after he shall have completed the [illegible], the Mysteries of Edwin Drood, upon [illegible] he is now engaged.

The Choctaw Chief.

[illegible] last number of the Atlantic Monthly, [illegible] a very interesting notice of Peter [illegible], the Choctaw Chief. When Charles [illegible] was in this country, he met upon a [illegible] on the Ohio this chief, with whom [illegible] long conversations, and was much [illegible] and pleased. Pitchlynn was born [illegible] a subject in the Indian town of Hash[illegible]. He was sent to New England, and there [illegible] a plain education. He then went to [illegible] academy of Columbia, Tennessee, afterwards graduating at the University of Nashville.

He has done more than any one else in converting his people to the Christian religion. He married by a missionary known all through the Indian country as Father Kingsbury, and made and enforced laws of temperance among his tribe, knowing well that no greater enemy threatened the red man than the fire-water. Peter Pitchlynn was a great admirer of Henry Clay. On one occasion he met him on a steamboat, and heard him talk a long while to an old farmer. He drew his chair near to glean all that he could concerning the best method of raising certain crops. Afterward, not knowing who he was, he said: "If that old farmer had been educated for the law, he would have made one of the greatest men in this country." Mr. Clay often laughed over this verdict of his talkative listener. Peter Pitchlynn was himself a man, but two or three of his [illegible] family of his people joined the Confederate army. He has always cherished an [illegible] pride in the legends and romantic [illegible] of his people. One only we give. [illegible] national council the chiefs determined to make one more effort to find out [illegible] place of the sun. They knew [illegible] arose in the east, but could [illegible] find out what became of him [illegible] he dropped behind the mountains. [illegible] resolved to visit the important work. One [illegible] the young Ok-la-no-wa—[illegible] go and find the sleeping place of the [illegible]. Of course, the one most sorrowful [illegible] the Indian maiden, his promised bride. [illegible] he gave, in parting, a scarlet [illegible] long, long years passed away, [illegible] chief was almost forgotten by his [illegible] only one who remembered his ex[illegible] old woman, who still kept the [illegible]. One day an old man tot[illegible] things. He told the Indians o[illegible] room—the great prairies, [illegible] crossed, the mountains he [illegible] strange animals he had seen, [illegible] to the big blue water, and saw [illegible] of the sun! Always he [illegible] the water, and he could never [illegible] old woman with the scarlet [illegible], and never believed he [illegible] laughs. This cut him to the [illegible] when the spring came, and [illegible] planted the old woman died. They buried them side by side in the mound "Nun-ti-wai-ya," and when the Indians see the bright sunset, they think of the Hunter of the Sun, and the girl he loved, with her belt of scarlet wampum.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

PARIS belles wear strings of silver ones around their necks.

THE betting on the University boat race is six to four in favor of Oxford.

EX-MAYOR BEADY, who was buried on Saturday, left $10,000,000. He was once a poor boy.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA has been reading a poem at Cork written by her husband from his cell.

THE School Commissioners in Iowa prohibit "lady teachers" kissing school-boys over eighteen years of age.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN puts it thus: "All in favor of regarding Fashion as a supreme sex will say aye—the ayes have it."

SENORA OVIEDO, the bride of the New York diamond wedding, "once so famous for her beauty, is withered, shrunk, and prematurely old."

A WISCONSIN lover caught his bride carrying a "back log" that he himself could not lift, and he concluded not to marry in that family.

IT is the fashion now for married ladies to dine their male friends during the husband's absence at the "club," *a la* Lady Mordaunt, Whose turn next?

GEN. MACGOWAN, the postillion whose skilful riding saved Bonaparte from being captured by the Cossacks at his evacuation of Moscow, has just died in Russia.

A FLORIDA negro was two years ago so terrified at the cars that he had to be blindfolded to get him aboard. Now he is a Senator and director of the railroad.

FANNY JANAUSCHECK, the German tragedienne, has been fortunate in securing Count de Saxe-Weimar to pass several months at his beautiful villa on the Lake of Como.

REAL estate in New York is wonderfully low now compared with last year's prices. One piece sold recently for $40,000, while a year ago $60,000 was offered for same.

WORRELL, the clown, and father of the once famous, but now defunct, Worrell Sisters, is a man of wonderful mind, and a graduate of Harvard College. The girls take after him.

ROSE EYTINGE, the actress, was married to George H. Butler (nephew of Gen. B. F. Butler), and proceeds to Egypt with her husband, who has just been appointed United States Consul.

A VIRGINIA planter whose sheep disappeared mysteriously "watched his flocks by night" with a shot-gun. Next day the doctor was busy picking buckshot out of XV amendments.

A WRITER in the Graphic says that "a woman will always love the nearest man of suitable age, after a fashion, if she has never seen any more attractive specimens of masculine humanity."

A WEALTHY citizen of a town in Maine died recently, and his last words to his heir were: "Plant me as soon as I am cold, and don't cart me around for a side-show. Remember Peabody."

THE Floridians propose to erect two monuments on the St. John's river, near Mrs. Stowe's residence, to commemorate the names of the heroes of her many famous novels. One of the shafts is to be dedicated to the memory of Uncle Tom, and one to that of Lord Byron.

MARIO has had great success in St. Petersburg this season. At the conclusion of a recent performance of "Les Huguenots," he was called before the curtain twenty-five times, and was presented with a gold crown, a massive gold plate and a silver epergne, besides innumerable bouquets.

THE Lynchburg Virginian says that at the time of the Southampton insurrection, when Gen. George H. Thomas was a child, he was saved from a violent death by his elder sister, who, escaping from their dwelling, carried him in her arms to the woods, just in time to rescue him from the [illegible] furies led by NAT TURNER, who spared neither age nor sex.

THE Empress Eugenie has forty-three female attendants, including her two mistresses of ceremonies, her twelve ladies of honor, and her six *femmes de chambre*. The Empress Josephine had twenty-three female attendants more. There are fifteen attendants attached to the person of the Prince Imperial, exclusive of his young playmates Conneau, Espinasse, &c.

JOHN G. WHITTIER wrote to Mr. John Neal, the editor of a literary newspaper, sending a package of verses, but threatening "to quit poetry and everything else of a literary nature," and declaring that he "is sick at heart of the business;" that he has been "mocked at;" that, "with the unescapable sense of wrong burning like a volcano in the recesses of his spirit, he has striven to accomplish his vow until his heart has grown weary of the struggle."

"PUNCHINELLO" quotes the matrimonial market in Rome thus: "Husbands dull and declining; American beauties more active; foreign mammas less firm; American securities in great demand; the market in princes somewhat stronger; holders of titles much sought after; brains without money a drug in the market; 'bogus' counts at a discount; the genealogy market panicky and falling; the stock of nobility rapidly depreciating; the pedigree exchange market flat and declining, etc., etc."

THE English Royal Humane Society has given its silver medal this year to Lord Walter Kerr, commander of the Hercules ironclad. One of his men fell overboard in the Tagus, and striking his head into the chains, was stunned. Lord Kerr, seeing that he could not be saved if he waited for a boat to be lowered, sprang from the bulwark of the ship—a flight of thirty feet—into the steam and swam to the seaman, whom he succeeded in holding above the water for ten minutes of terrible endurance, until the ship's boat reached them and took up the commander and his man, nearly dead.

THE Piegan Massacre is characterized by William Lloyd Garrison as the "cowardly and murderous act of Col. Baker. This worse than Fort Pillow butchery will take its place in history with the smoking to death of the Kabyles in Algeria, and with the blowing of Sepoys from the cannon's mouth in India." He speaks with no less severity of Sheridan, who, he says, "has insulted the national understanding by his apology for this massacre." He deals plainly also with Sherman, who, he says, is to be "held equally deserving of public condemnation, from which he may hope to claim no exemption on account of any military service rendered by him to the country during the late rebellion."

MME. ADELINA PATTI'S recent farewell at the Opera House at St. Petersburg seems to have been a succession of triumphs. After the first act of "Crispino" the Emperor proceeded to congratulate the popular favorite, while the *chef d'orchestre* handed her a magnificent bouquet of camellias with a brooch, in the center of which was an immense pearl, surrounded by thirty diamonds. This jewel, worth nearly £2,000, was the gift of a club. Six recalls followed. Next came the first act of the "Traviata," followed by eight recalls, a shower of flowers, etc., and the "mad scene" from "Lucia" concluded the performance. After this, however, Patti was almost inveritably crowned with a wreath of laurels set in a massive gold coronet, presented by the orchestra, the enthusiasm of the audience exceeding all bounds.

Particulars of the Death of General Thomas.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 29.]

Sorrowfully are the lines indited which convey the mournful intelligence of the death of a hero among heroes, Major General George H. Thomas, Commander of the Pacific Military Division. Apparently enjoying the best of health until stricken yesterday afternoon, the news of his demise will sweep as a sudden autumnal gust, bringing woe to every loyal heart it reaches. The particulars of his death are briefly given by the officers of his staff in the apartments adjoining the chief's office. The General came to headquarters about noon yesterday, and gave his attention to business immediately, conversing with officers and writing dispatches. His demeanor was pleasant and cheerful as usual—the lustre of the eye was undimmed and the step unfaltering. About half-past one o'clock he arose from the desk where he had been writing, and passed into the room adjoining where he remarked to an officer that he felt unwell. Scarcely were the words spoken ere he fell in a fainting fit. Medical assistance was summoned immediately, Dr. Hagner and Drs. Murray, McCormick and Bailey of the army being dispatched for. The former gentleman arrived upon the scene first, and applied restoratives, which had the desired effect of bringing the General to consciousness. The army physicians mentioned having arrived, he was left in their charge and for half an hour slowly revived. His wife and daughters, residing at the Lick House, were brought to the headquarters, and he talked rationally with them and officers about him until shortly after 3 o'clock p. m. Symptoms of an apoplectic fit were then observed, the eyes dilating, and the breathing growing laborious. At 3:30 p. m. he relapsed into a lethargy, from which he never recovered, and at 7:25 p. m. quietly passed away, surrounded by his family and the members of his staff. From the time he was first taken sick his condition was such that the physicians did not deem it advisable to have him removed, hence he died in his own office, No. 304 Sutter street, near Kearny. The deceased, as will be seen from an extended biography published elsewhere in our columns, was born in Southampton county, Va., June 31, 1816, and was nearly 54 years of age.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy relates the following: "Senators have a fancy for a handsome bath-room. Attached to it is a barber shop. Mr Garrett Davis is reported to have been a daily customer. Recently he was in a room at Pierce's just beyond the door, he looked in amazement at a vision on which his eyes rested. There sat his colleague from Mississippi, Senator Revels, evidently not long from the bath-room, and enjoying the luxury of a comfortable shave. Garrett looked on in horror, turned hastily on his heel and walked out. He has not been in since, and, it is reported, has moved to strike out the bath-room appropriation from the bill."

MRS. THOMPSON'S WHITE WARE.

Mrs. Thompson stood by the kitchen table paring potatoes for dinner. Something was evidently wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes into the pan of cool spring water, waiting there to receive them. It was sultry weather, and through the open window came the sound of mowers whetting their scythes, blended with the call of the robin, and the faint notes of the cuckoo in the shaded wood. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson—indeed everything irritated her that day. Looking out from the back door might be seen a lovely landscape, with broad reaches of meadowland, fringed with graceful belts of birch; and softly-rounded mountains lifting their velvety foreheads to the white fleecy clouds, that went slowly sailing across the exquisite ether, like huge drifts of thistle-down. But this also irritated her; everything could be beautiful save her life, and that was cold, and rude, and barren. At least, Mrs. Thompson, in the plenitude of her present unsatisfactory mood, was telling herself that it was.

To begin at the beginning. Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl, and had gone for two years to a boarding-school. She had always fancied that she would marry some famous artist or scholar, who would take her to Rome and Venice, where she might live in a perpetual dream of beauty. She so loved beautiful things! Perhaps all women do; and that may be the reason so many are found ready to barter love for gold.

But, contrary to all her pre conceived notions, she married Robert Thompson, a plain, practical farmer; and, instead of touring it in Italy, she went to live at the old homestead, which had been the abode of the Thompsons for generations. Dreams and reality are so very different, you see.

Robert Thompson was a working farmer as well as a practical man, and all his people worked. His mother had worked in her day, his sisters had worked, he expected his wife to work. She took to it gleefully. She had not been brought up with high notions by any means, and at first the work did not seem so much. But every experienced lady knows how the labor seems to accumulate in a plain farmer's household as the years after marriage go on. There were plenty of men and boys about, but only one woman servant was kept, and Mrs. Robert Thompson grew to find she helped at nearly everything, save perhaps the very roughest of the labor. In place of lounging in elegant foreign studios, or gliding down famed canals and streams in picturesque gondolas, she had butter and cheese to make, poultry to rear, and dinners to cook in the long, low-ceiled kitchen, and the thousand and one cares upon her shoulders that make up a busy household. Quite a contrast, as must be admitted.

With things a little different, she'd not have minded the work so much, could she have had nice carpets and tasteful furniture and books, and a picture or two, and flowers. The home was so very hard and practical, and its surroundings were getting so shabby. At first she had not noticed this, or cared for it. But every year, as the years went on, made matters look dingier. Old Mrs. Thompson had not cared to be smart and nice; Robert never thought about it. And what though he had?—it is only natural for men to assume that what had done for a mother would do for a wife. In times Mrs. Robert Thompson began to ask that some renovation should take place, at which Robert only stared; the house that had done without painting so long could do yet, and the old things in it were good enough for them. She did not venture to urge the point, but she did press for some flowers. There was a strip of ground under the south parlor windows where a shrub of sweet-brier grew, and pinks, sweet-williams and mignonette bloomed in their season. But they were old-fashioned, common flowers, and she pined for the rare and elegant [illegible] she had seen in conservatories and public gardens. But Robert Thompson would as soon have thought of buying the moon as such useless things as flowers. The garden, like himself, was all practical, filled with cabbages, onions, potatoes, and sweet herbs. And so went on her unlovely existence, in which dissatisfaction was becoming a night-mare. Now and again, on those somewhat rare occasions when she went out to visit her neighbors, and saw how pretty many of them had things, she came home more than ever out of heart. The worst was, she hardly knew why. There was no real reason why a little money should not be spent in making the home prettier and happier, for Robert Thompson was doing well, and putting fairly by. But understanding had not come into the man, and his wife was too meek, perhaps too constitutionally timid, to make trouble over it.

The matter to-day—which had put her so very much out—was this: A sewing-club had recently been established in the neighborhood. There was much distress amidst the poor laborers' wives and families, and some ladies with time on their hands set up a sewing-club, to make a few clothes for the nearly naked children. The farmers' wives had joined it, Mrs. Thompson among others; they met at stated intervals, taking the different houses in rotation, dining at home at twelve, assembling at one o'clock, and working steadily for several hours. It was surprising how much good could be done, how many little petticoats and frocks were made in the long afternoons. In less than a month it would be Mrs. Thompson's turn to receive the company—for the first time—and she naturally began to consider ways and means. How they met for an entertainment as well as for sewing—tea in the afternoon, a grand meal later when the stitching was over.

What was Mrs. Thompson to do? Their stock of plates and dishes consisted of a few odds and ends of cracked delf, that had once been a kind of mulberry color. She long wanted some new white ware, she wanted it more than ever now. Grover, the keeper of the village crockery-shop, had a lovely set for sale, white, with a delicate sprig of convolvuli and fuchsias, looking every bit as good as real china. Mrs. Thompson had set her heart on the set, and that morning had broached the subject to her husband.

"What's the matter with the old ones?" asked he.

"Look at them," she answered. "They are frightfully old and shabby."

"I daresay the food will taste as well off them as off Grover's set of white ware."

"But there's a half enough. We have as good as none left."

"Mother has some best china. Where is it?"

"That's nearly all gone. We couldn't put the two on the table together."

"Why not?"

"Oh, Robert!- Look at this. It is the shabbiest old tot ever seen."

"Twas good enough for mother."

Mrs. Robert Thompson disdained comment.

"You'd not have thought of this but for the sewing-circle having to come here. If they can't come and eat from such dishes as we've got, they are welcome to stay away."

There were tears in Mrs. Thompson's eyes. But she crowded them bravely back. He took his hat to go out to his mowing.

"We really want the things, Robert. Those at Grover's are very cheap. I can get all I want for a mere trifle; do give me the money."

"Grover'll have to keep 'em for us. I've got no money to waste on fine china," returned the farmer. "By the way" looking back from the door—"Jones and Lee are coming to give me a helping hand. I want to get the South meadow down to-day if I can—it's a famous heavy crop; so I shall bring them into dinner. Oh, and the Hubbards want six pounds of butter to-night; don't forget to have it ready."

With these words, Mr. Robert Thompson had marched off, leaving his wife to her long, weary day's work, darkened and made distasteful by her disappointment. She was both grieved and angry. It was a little thing, perhaps, but it is the little things of life that delight or annoy.

Existence seemed very bare and homely to Jane Thompson that summer day. With her love of ease, and beauty, and symmetry, how rude, and coarse, and hard looked all her surroundings. It was only to be fed, clothed, and round of homely toil, unrelieved by any of the little sweetnesses and graces that might make even toil pleasant. She did not often think of it; but she remembered that day, with the faintest little air of regret, that she might have been far differently situated, and as she looked up to the pretty French cottage on the hill, embowered in a perfect forest of blossoming vines, and caught the cool gleam of urn and fountain, something very like a sigh trembled on her lips. "Squire Burnham's wife does not have to beg for a paltry bit of money to set out her table decently," she thought, rebelliously.

And then, in her spirit of aggrievement, she mentally went over the other things she needed, and that Robert knew were needed. Why was it to be all toil and bare ugliness? There was no reason; he had plenty of money. A new carpet for the best parlor, paper for the walls, so stained with time, whitewash, paint, some fresh chintz, she remembered it all, as she toiled through the long sultry forenoon with an aching head and discouraged heart. It happened to be washing-day; and on those days she took all the work, that Molly might not be disturbed in her help at the tubs.

What business had she to marry Robert Thompson? she asked herself, her slender wrists beating away at the butter for the Hubbards. For in the green and gloomy light that Mrs. Robert Thompson looked at things to-day, she quiet forgot the fact that she had fallen in love with the honest, steady, and good-looking young farmer, choosing him in preference to Joe Burnham, whom she might have had. Joe had a patrimony of his own; two hundred a year at least, and a good bit of land, which he rented, and was called "Squire," as his father had been before him. He wanted to marry Jane Lawrence, and she would not. Likes and dislikes cannot be controlled, and she cared more for Robert Thompson's little finger than for the whole of poor, unadmired, Joe. Squire Burnham found another wife. And Mrs. Thompson, this weary day, was furiously envying her. Mrs. Burnham would come amidst the rest of the sewing-club, too, and see the miserable shabbiness of the mulberry-ware and the home generally. The butter got beaten savagely at the thought.

Robert Thompson was not an unkind man, only thoughtless. He was a type of a very large class, more especially farmers, who do not feel the need of life's rugged pathway being softened with flowers. Absorbed in his stock, his money-getting, he did not realise how monotonous was his wife's life at home. He had his recreations, the weekly market, gossip with his brother farmers, politics; she had nothing but work and care. He did not realise the truth that the worn, shabby home told upon her, that she needed some brightening to come to it as a yearning want of life. And so, as the years had gone on, she grew dissatisfied at heart, hardly understanding what she wished for or what she did not wish, the intensely unlovely, prosy, dull life somewhat souring her spirit. Now and again, when she gave back a short or bitter retort, Robert wondered, she who used to be so sweet-tempered.

All though the long forenoon, Mrs. Thompson nursed her wrath. Robert was selfish and unreasonable, and she did not care who knew it. She would not have the sewing-club at the farm, come what might. The potatoes got boiled; the big pan of beef was simmering on the fire. Before twelve o'clock had well struck, she saw her husband and his two friends coming through the orchard, with red and hungry faces. Mr. Thompson always wanted his dinner boiling hot, and she hastened to lay the cloth in the cool room off the kitchen. Frank and Charley, her two boys, came running in from school, each striving to claim her attention. She felt tired, heated, and very cross.

"Why! isn't dinner ready?" demanded Mr. Thompson, not seeing it actually on the table when he entered. "I told you we had no time to waste to-day," he added angrily, in his hurry and hunger. "If I hadn't anything to do all the forenoon but to get dinner, I'd have it already to time, I know."

A bitter retort was springing to her lips. But ere it could be spoken Charley clamorously interposed, pushing his new copy-book before her eyes.

"Look, mother! I am going into sentences now, like Frank. It's my first copy. The master wrote it, and he said I was to get it by heart too, and always remember it. Do read it, mother."

Mrs. Thompson, her arms full of the cracked old mulberry plates, paused a moment to look at the line on the new copy. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," was what she read. It was not that the proverb was new—she had read it scores of times—but there was something in its appropriateness to the present moment that fell like a cool sweet wind on her heated pulses.

"I will have it ready in a moment, Robert," she said, quietly.

Mr. Robert Thompson looked up. Evidently he had not expected so pleasant a reply. If the truth must be told, he had thought a good bit that morning of his wife's request about the white ware. Not in the way of granting it, but that she would probably be sulky over it when they got in to dinner.

"It doesn't feel here as it does in that blazing meadow," he remarked to his friends, as they went into the cool north room to dinner. "Folks that can keep in-doors ought to be thankful in this time of it. They don't know what heat is."

Mrs. Thompson wondered whether this was a slap at her. Her face looked scarlet enough for any amount of heat. As to sitting down with them, she had enough to do to wait on the men. It was washing-day, and Molly must not be called.

"This butter must have been kept in the kitchen. It's like oil," said Mr. Thompson.

"I took it out of the cellar since you came in. I will go down and get some more if you think I had better," was the reply, given pleasantly.

"Never mind. Well, I declare!—do you call this meat fresh?" went on Mr. Thompson as he began to carve. "It's harder than a rock. If meat has to be cooked pretty fresh this weather, it needn't be like this."

"I tried to have it nice, Robert," she said, striving to choke down a rising sob—as well as an angry word.

Mr. Thompson, aroused by a quiver in the tone, looked at his wife. His friends glanced at one another. She sat down at length, but could no eat. Mr. Thompson finished his dinner in silence.

He was watching his wife's face. There was something in it he did not understand—a kind of patient, hopeless look, as if she no longer cared to struggle onward. The old mulberry ware had struck down the snowy white tablecloth; almost to bad for these chums of his to sit down to. He wondered he had never thought so before. Robert Thompson grew thoughtful.

He passed into the kitchen when they were gone, and found Mrs. Thompson lifting it felt with that big fire—as bad as the south-meadow. His wife had been in a cooking; that must have made her face scarlet. In-doors was not so comfortable a place, after all, if you had hot work to do, was the idea that flitted through his mind. And—perhaps the work was overmuch for his wife, who at best was but a delicate woman.

A fresh, cool breeze had sprung up from the south, as he went out, walking slowly, for the sun was burning hot still. Robert Thompson waited to wipe his brows; and in that moment the voices of his comrades came towards him from the other side of the hedge, where they stood in the little shade for cast.

"I never pitied a woman so much in my life," quoth one of them. "She works like a slave and does not get even 'thank ye' for it from Thompson. He's a good fellow, but uncommon down upon the work. Strong as a horse himself, he thinks, I suppose, women must be the same."

"Yes, Bob's a sterling good fellow, but Jane Lawrence made a mistake when she said 'Yes' to his asking," cried the other. "Jones, she wasn't cut out for a farmer's wife—especially one who keeps his folks to it like Thompson does. She's over sensitive—delicate; any lady but her would have turned long ago and bid him give her proper help. He won't make his money out of her any more if he don't take better care of her. She'll run down fast. Awfully changed, she is. She looks as faded as the old house rooms—and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since grandfather Thompson's day."

"Ah, she'd better have took Joe Burnham. The Lawrences used to have things nice in their home, and she'd have got 'em so still if she'd married Joe. His wife's just as we've got, they are welcome to stay away."

Robert Thompson stood like a statue. He could hear his thoughts no longer—and he felt that he could almost kill himself for his blind heedlessness.

The afternoon wore on towards evening. Mrs. Thompson had finished her indoor-work—the washing up of the dinner dishes and the putting of the rooms straight—and was going in with an armful of fine things that she had taken from the clothes lines, when the sound of wheels made her look round.

"I've brought that white ware, Mrs. Thompson," said the brisk voice of Grover, springing from his cart, and lifting down a large hamper.

"But I didn't order it, Mr. Grover," she rejoined in rather a frightened voice.

"The master did, though. Mr. Thompson came down this afternoon and said the things was to come up to you at once. There's the dinner set you admired, and a tea set as well. Where shall I put 'em?"

"Bring them in, please," she answered rather faintly. He did as he was bid, and then drove off.

Mrs. Thompson sat down by the hamper of crockery and cried as if her heart would break. They were magical tears, too, for they washed all the weariness and despair from her face, and the shadow from her eyes and heart. She forgot that she was tired, or that the day was hot. She only thought how kind Robert was, and what a wicked woman she had been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squire Burnham. Then she unpacked the treasures, pulling them out from amidst the hay, and singing softly all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware!—with its clear opaque white, and here and there a delicate tracing of fuchsia or convolvulus.

Mr. Thompson came in and found her in the midst. "What is it, Jenny?" he asked—the old fond name he used to call her.

"O, Robert!" taking a step toward him. He opened his arms and drew her close to his heart, kissing her as fondly and tenderly as he ever had in the days of his courtship.

"I have been a brute, little wife," he whispered, huskily. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you? O, Robert! I never was so happy in my life! I have been to blame, I have not been as patient and kind as I might."

"Yes, you have. You've been an angel compared to me. I have made a slave of you; but all that is over now. I did not think, Jenny; I did not, indeed."

"But—Robert——"

"You shall have more help in the house, another servant. We'll get her in, Jenny, long before the sewing-club night comes round."

"Oh, Robert, how kind you are! I feel as light as a bird."

"And you are almost," he answered, smiling a little sadly as he looked into her eager face. "We'll all turn over a new leaf, Jane. Heaven knows I did not mean to be cruel."

"Robert, you were never that."

"Well—we'll let it be; bygones shall be bygones if you will. Oh, and I forgot to say saw Leeds this afternoon. It's a very dull time just now, the poor fellow says, without a job on hand, so I thought I'd give him one. They'll be here to begin to-morrow morning."

"You are—not going to have the house done up?" she exclaimed in wild surprise.

"Every square inch of it. And, once the painting and that's finished, we'll see what else we can do to make it look a bit brighter."

She hardly believed it; she burst into tears. "And I have been so wicked!" she cried. "Only to-day I had quite wicked thoughts, Robert. I was envying Mrs. Burnham; I was feeling angry with everybody. It was the discouragement, he said quite humbly. "We will do better for the future. Jane: I'll try another plan."

She cried silently for a minute longer; soft happy tears; feeling that light had superseded the darkness.

"And it has all arisen from my trying to carry out for a bit that blessed proverb, 'A soft answer turneth away wrath!'" she murmured. "Robert, did you ever before see such lovely white ware?"

THE PIEGANS.

Something About the Hairlifters of the Missouri.

[From the Kansas City Bulletin.]

The Piegan Indians are now exciting so much attention, and the fearful punishment meted out to some of them is eliciting so much comment, that our readers may feel interested in learning some particulars of their antecedents and characteristics. Having spent some time in their vicinity, the writer can speak of them from personal observation.

The Piegans inhabit the country immediately around Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri river, ranging north up the waters of the Yellow Stone and Big Horn. It is a region abounding in game of the larger species, such as buffalo, antelope, and mountain sheep; but the high table lands—which compose the major portion of this country—produce but few nutritious roots, and the creek bottoms, having only here and there scant patches of shrubbery, yield but very few berries; so their means of subsistence are often uncertain.

In the Summer of 1867, the writer of this visited three camps of Piegans, near Fort Benton, finding them miserably poor, and it was said by white residents at the Fort that they were badly diseased. The evidences of this were plain enough; they were dirty and decidedly Lazarus-like in appearance, nearly all of them having a lean and hungry look. We noticed when over the squaws came in with small baskets of berries—which seemed to constitute the main part of their subsistence—the young ones would devour them eagerly, almost savagely, as though nearly starved. Some of the men were drunk, having obtained whisky from their more civilized neighbors at the Fort, where many of their squaws were living as the wives of white men.

The Piegans and the Blood are an offshoot of the Blackfeet, all three tribes speaking a common language, living in the same country, and are all probably descended from the Minatarees. Their hostility to the whites dates as far back as we have accounts of them. In 1805, Lewis and Clark had trouble with them near the mouth of the Marias river, killed one, and, it is supposed, wounding several. While all other tribes on the route of these early travellers across the continent were friendly, the Mandans, the Shoshonees and the Chopunish (or Nez Perces) showing them marked favors, the Indians then inhabiting the country now occupied by the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans alone were hostile. In the summer of 1855, while a party of men were laying out a town at the mouth of Marias, they were attacked by a band of Blackfeet and Piegans, and some fifteen white men killed. The Montana militia were called out, and Generals, Colonels and Captains were manufactured by Governor Edgerton; but they never got out of their peaceful quarters at Virginia City. So the Indians went unpunished, but the titles conferred by the Governor remain to this day in all their original glory and grandeur.

Shortly after this warlike demonstration, the United States Government established a military post on Sun river, midway between Fort Benton and Helena, mainly to watch their unruly wards. But the frowning guns of the company of two of soldiers, brought no terror to the souls of the undaunted Blackfeet and their relatives and allies, the Bloods and Piegans. They were still on the war-path, and only too happy to lift the hair from any one, two, or three unlucky horsemen, or any footsore pilgrims caught out prospecting anywhere within their dominions. Of their numerous depredations we are unadvised, but we know they kept the settlers in a state of continual alarm, for their hostility was marked and positive, and has been so for many years; nor do we know what particular acts led to the expedition of Colonel Baker, and the slaughter of so many Piegans.

POWER OF SHORT WORDS.

The late Professor Addison Alexander, D. D., is the author of the following remarkable composition, which appeared originally in the Princeton Magazine:

MONOSYLLABICS.

Think not that strength lies in the big round word,
Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak.
To whom can this be true who once has heard
The call for help, the tongue that all men speak,
When want or woe or fear is in the throat,
So that each word, grasped out is like a shriek
Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note
Sung by some fay or fiend? There is a strength
Which dies if e'er it reach too far or soar too fine,
Which has more might than breadth, more length
Than depth than length.
Lost but the force of thought and speech be mine,
And he that will may take the sleek, fat phrase
Which glows and burns not, though it gleam and shine—
Light but not heat—a flash, but not a blaze!

Nor is it mere strength that the short word boasts,
In verse of more than fight or storm to tell,
The roll of wind on rock-bound coasts,
The crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell,
The roar of guns, the groans of men that die
On blood-stained fields. It has a voice as well
For them that far off on their sick-beds lie;
For them that weep, for them that mourn the dead
To them that laugh and dance and chip the heel
To joy's quick step, as well as grief's slow tread.
The sun-rise plain words we learn at first keep time,
And though the theme be sad, or gay, or grand,
With each, with all, these may be made to chime,
In thought, or speech, or song, in prose or rayme.

A Jealous Sparrow's Revenge.

[From Our Own Fireside for March.]

In the interior of the Tyne Dock wagon shops the attention of one of the workmen was attracted to the combatants of a pair of sparrows engaged in constructing a nest in a hollow where two girders met for the support of the iron roof. For several days they labored most assiduously in preparing their abode, when, by some sudden freak, the progress of the tiny fabric was suspended. A few mornings afterward the ears of the workmen were saluted by loud chirruping and flattering of wings, and from what transpired subsequently it was evident that the female bird had severed the connection of the bond, and end fatal affection of another, who now vigorously contested with the rejected bird for the possession of the nest. For several hours the conflict continued, until the usurper proved the strongest. The rejected bird shortly afterward returned and hovered about the spot, apparently watching an opportunity for revenge. This speedily occurred, for in the course of a short time the newly joined pair left for a brief period. In their absence the defeated sparrow approached the nest, and, placing his back beneath the feathery mass, raised it from its resting place and sent it to the ground. The surprise of the other birds, on their return, at beholding the demolition of their dwelling, appeared to be great, and was amusing to observe. Notwithstanding this disaster, however, they commenced building a second nest in the same place, the rejected mate watching their proceedings with apparent interest. After two days of incessant labor, they again left for a short time, and, taking advantage of their absence, the disappointed bird again demolished their residence. The birds, on their return, commenced building their third nest, with what result we know not.

☞ A singular fancy has come upon the Eastern arrived at